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## Nixon Orders GIs Into Cambodia

### Invasion Began 2 Hours Before President Spoke

#### Doesn't Mention Pilots

### Russia Denies Israel Charges on Mideast

By Anthony Astrachan

OSCOV, May 1 (WP)—Pravda accused Israel of making false assertions about Soviet role in the Middle East. The Soviet expert Igor Belavsky said the false assertions "grounded" but did not reveal them to be false.

He said press has not printed all claims that Soviet pilots are on operational missions in the Middle East. He said that "the U.S. government has independent evidence that this is true."

He said the Soviet press carried on the supply of Soviet SAM-2

#### U.S. Continues Study of Soviet Role in Egypt

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI)—President Nixon's advisers have not yet completed an immediate and "hot" evaluation of reports that Soviet pilots are flying in defense of Egypt, the White House said today.

Mr. Ziegler, press secretary, said that he was unable to report whether the United States has discussed the Middle East developments with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ziegler told newsmen that he was unable to indicate how the evaluation of the Soviet intelligence reports that Soviet pilots are flying combat missions over central Egypt could be completed.

### Nasser Defends Russian Aid, Reaffirms He'll Hit Civilians

CAIRO, May 1 (UPI)—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser today defended Russian assistance to his country and reaffirmed his intention to retaliate against civilian targets in Israel.

He said a May Day rally of 30,000 Egyptians "it was not for the violent support after the June war and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Premier Golda Meir had been sitting there now Cairo."

### Short Circuit Suspected in Apollo Mishap

HOUSTON, May 1 (UPI)—A short circuit in an oxygen tank aboard the Apollo 13 mission today caused a fire that made it impossible to land the spacecraft on the moon.

The explosion forced the crew to abort the mission and return to Earth.

Mr. Nasser was greeted at the rally by enthusiastic shouting.

"We are all your soldiers, Gamal! We are behind you, Gamal! We sacrifice for you, Nasser our blood and souls," the crowd shouted.

Mr. Nasser said rockets and napalm was what the enemy represented and what those behind him represented.

He said: "Nothing reflects more the reality of what we fight for as this place (the Abu Zabal factory area where the rally was held)."

"On the 12th of February, American Phantoms given to Israel shelled this place with rockets and napalm and time bombs and destroyed it in moments. Eighty-eight persons died and 150 were wounded. Time bombs given by the United States to Israel were used as a trap for us."

Mr. Nasser continued: "Israel would not have been able to achieve what it has without the unconditional aid of the United States."

He charged, "America has never wanted the rights of the Palestinian people to be fulfilled."

"Does Israel really want peace? As it talks, it cheats the whole world," the Egyptian president said.

### 5,000 GIs In Massive Swift Drive

By Terence Smith

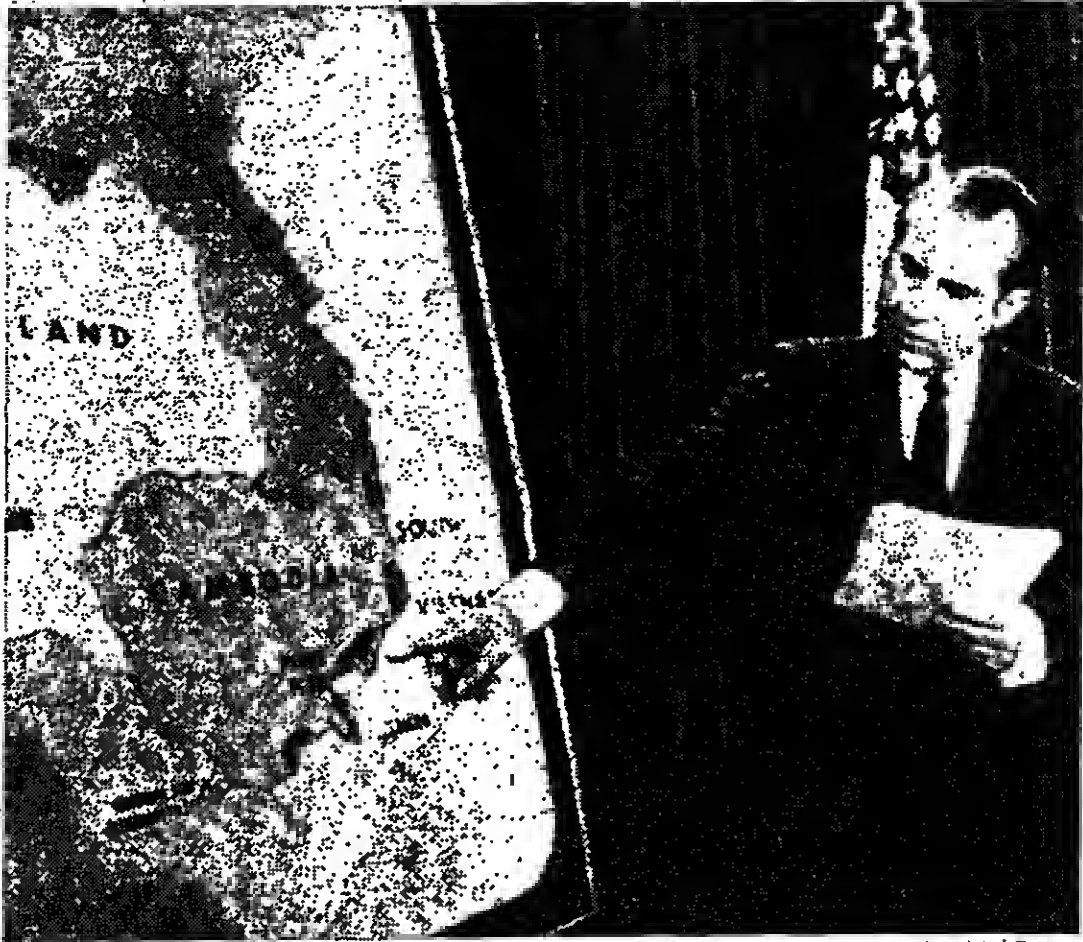
LANDING ZONE X-RAY: Cambodia, May 1 (NYT)—A huge allied task force including 5,000 American infantrymen swept into Cambodia today and formed an arc around the suspected headquarters of the Vietnamese Communist forces.

The sky over this forward command post three miles inside Cambodia was filled with helicopters as American and South Vietnamese troops were deployed.

The drive began at 2400 GMT Thursday, two hours before President Nixon announced it in Washington, the Associated Press reported from Saigon.

Three battalions of South Vietnamese airborne troops—nearly 2,000 men—were ferried by helicopter to positions north of the target area and immediately began to sweep southwards. Perhaps twice as many Americans drove north from the Vietnamese border stop tanks and armored personnel carriers in an effort to trap the Communist command element, known as COSVN, the Central Office for South Vietnam.

Neither the Americans nor the South Vietnamese met any substantial resistance during the first day of the operation, raising doubts about whether the "enemy" had slipped away—as he has often in the past—in advance of the attacking force.



President Nixon, during his television speech, pointing to areas under attack.

#### Protest of Military Action Considered

### Cambodia Says It Was Not Consulted by U.S.

By Henry Kamin

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 1 (NYT)—Premier Lon Nol said today that Cambodia had not been consulted in advance about the U.S. and South Vietnamese military operations on its territory.

The premier said Cambodia was considering whether to lodge a protest. He said the joint operation by American and South Vietnamese troops against Viet Cong headquarters in the region of Menom in Cambodia, announced last night by President Nixon, was a violation of Cambodian territorial integrity, but noted that the President's speech emphasized the concern of the United States for Cambodia's neutrality.

The premier, interviewed in his living room shortly after the American charge d'affaires, Lloyd M. Rives, had brought him the first word of Mr. Nixon's speech, said that both the United States and South Vietnam and the Vietnamese Communists had violated Cambodia's frontiers over the years but that the Viet Cong were "the first cause."

The premier, wearing the uniform of a lieutenant general, added that what the Americans had done was "a little like the Viet Cong," but he laughed as he said it.

Aides Enthusiastic

The general did not criticize the American action but withheld all expressions of approval and indicated that his preference would have been for the extensive arms said that Mr. Nixon said could not have been effectively utilized by the Cambodian forces. He said: "We would like our friends to give us the arms to do the operation ourselves."

Members of the general's entourage showed undisguised enthusiasm at the intervention by American troops.

"I approve with applause," one official said clasping his hands.

Mr. Rives arrived at the premier's residence less than an hour after Mr. Nixon had ended his address, which was heard here over the Armed Forces Radio from Saigon. He brought with him an English advance summary of the text of the speech, which he translated for Gen. Nol.

No one on the premier's staff had listened to the speech, which could be heard on any radio set here.

Authoritative Cambodian sources confirmed that neither the premier nor any other Cambodian had been told in advance of the use of American troops, although the Cambodian leadership had been told in advance of the South Vietnamese operation, with American aerial and logistics support, that was launched in the Parrot's Beak section Wednesday.

The impression is growing that the United States, in view of the weakness of Cambodia's armed forces and possibly out of concern for maintaining Cambodia's claim to an eventual return to neutrality, is acting entirely independently in mounting major attacks on Cambodian soil against the Vietnamese Communist invaders.

Asked whether he envisaged the creation of a joint command of Americans, South Vietnamese and Cambodians, Premier Nol replied: "I don't think so."

The premier said the government would have to study the question of whether the American intervention will have the effect of driving the invading Communists even deeper into Cambodian territory. He added that Communist

### Moves to 'Clean Out' Enemy Sanctuaries

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP)—President Nixon told the American people last night that he had ordered attacks by American ground forces, operating with the South Vietnamese, to "clean out" the major enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia.

In a somber television report, only ten days after announcing the fourth phase of his troop withdrawal program, Mr. Nixon said that a combined U.S.-South Vietnamese operation began last night aimed at destroying Communist headquarters in Cambodia.

The key area, called the Fishhook, is north of the Parrot's Beak area that South Vietnamese forces, with U.S. advisers, entered on Wednesday.

The President said that once enemy forces are driven out of the sanctuaries and their supplies destroyed, American forces will be withdrawn from Cambodian territory.

White House officials did not contend that the Cambodian government had invited the American and South Vietnamese troops to cross its borders. Asked under what authority U.S. soldiers moved into Cambodia, an official told newsmen that a White House background briefing that the President had acted as commander in chief to protect the security of American forces in Vietnam. The official declined to say how many troops are involved in the new operation, but he said several thousand American ground troops are committed and they probably outnumber the South Vietnamese with them.

The official said that the Fishhook operation would be completed in six weeks to two months. Intelligence sources believe that the major part of Communist operations in South Vietnam is directed from underground headquarters in the Fishhook.

#### 'Not an Invasion'

The President turned down as "impractical" Cambodia's appeal for "massive" military supplies. But he promised to send small arms and other equipment. The White House official said that American advisers would not accompany the arms shipments.

The President was told at a briefing today in the Pentagon that the operation in Cambodia was going "exceedingly well" in the first hours and that casualties were very light. After meeting defense officials, the President said: "It's just the beginning of the operation, but it's going ahead on schedule. I've had a very good briefing and we also discussed plans for future action."

White House officials said the new campaign was not designed to humiliate Hanoi's leaders and it is hoped that after their initial anger, it will prompt them to negotiate an end to the war.

Referring to the new border crossings, Mr. Nixon said, "This is not an invasion of Cambodia" but an attack on areas completely occupied by Communist forces.

In an apparent allusion to future and as yet unannounced operations in the Cambodia-South Vietnam border region, Mr. Nixon declared that it was best "to go to the heart of the trouble" by attacking the sanctuary areas.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Nixon Assails Protesters On Campus

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—President Nixon went to the Defense Department today for a briefing on the military situation in Cambodia. He took the occasion to criticize student demonstrators on American campuses, but at the same time students across the country began demonstrating against the President's latest action in Indochina.

The White House said the President decided on the trip shortly after he arrived in his office at 7:30 a.m., about ten hours after he disclosed the Cambodian operation in a nationwide radio-television speech.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and others briefed the President in the command center, once known as the war room.

The President, accompanied by Mr. Laird, gave no assessment on the new offensive in Cambodia, reporting only that he had received a "very good briefing."

The President was asked by reporters whether he thinks the American public backs his decision to attack Cambodia.

"I know I did what I believe was right," he said.

What really matters, the President said, "is if it turns out all right."

When he arrived at the Pentagon at about 8:45 a.m., Mr. Nixon praised Americans fighting in Vietnam in contrast to students demonstrating on U.S. campuses.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

#### As Criticism Grows in Congress

### Fulbright's Committee Asks to See Nixon

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today unanimously requested a meeting with President Nixon to discuss his decision to order U.S. forces to invade Cambodia.

The request, the first of its kind in more than 50 years, came against a background of widespread criticism of the order which sent 8,000 American combat troops, backed by air strikes and armor, 20 miles into Cambodia to wipe out Communist supply and rest areas.

A statement by Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, summed up most of the criticism.

He said that the action put a settlement "beyond the scope of the Paris negotiations. It may well lengthen the conflict, widen it into an Indochinese war, increase the cost by billions" and the casualties by thousands.

The committee asked for the meeting in a letter which was not made public. But Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., committee chairman, said that, "on a matter of such importance," a top-level conference at the President's "earliest convenience" was justified.

"We believe we have a constitutional responsibility to participate in these grave decisions," Sen. Fulbright added.

President Nixon has agreed to discuss the Cambodian crisis with key congressional committees on Tuesday.

Earlier, the Arkansas Democrat had described the action as a "major expansion of the war."

However, the criticism of the move did not come from Democrats alone. Instead, it was wide-ranging and bipartisan in nature.

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R., Ore., along with Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., introduced an amendment to a defense authorization bill that would cut off American funds for Southeast Asia for any purpose other than withdrawing American forces.

Sen. Hatfield last night called the move "unbelievable." Sen. Charles Goodell, R., N.Y., said that it

was "ghastly" and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., called for congressional action to prevent widening of the war.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., said: "I deplore the fact that such action has been taken." Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., said that he was against the move because "it presented too many possibilities of escalation of the war."

Alben See Error

Sen. George D. Aiken, R., Vt., the dean of Senate Republicans, called the action "a mistake" and Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kan., a Nixon supporter, warned of adverse public reaction. He said: "I can't see anything but increased casualties."

Rep. John B. Anderson, R., Ill., the third ranking House GOP leader, said that he was "gravely apprehensive about the impact on the American people."

However, there was some solid support for President's action from both parties.

Sen. Jack Miller, R., Iowa, said that the decision "should have been made five years ago."

Sen. Spessard L. Holland, D., Fla., endorsed the move as did House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan and Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said today that he would have taken a stronger line on Cambodia than President Nixon. "I would give them [the Communists] 15 days to make peace or make Hanoi."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Callers Favor Nixon Stand, 6-1

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT)—The White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said last night that the telephone response to the President's address on Cambodia seemed to be running 6 to 1 in the President's favor.

Mr. Ziegler, who came to the White House press room about an hour after Mr. Nixon finished speaking, said that he had been told by the White House switchboard chief, Beverly Cole, that the board "lit up solidly" as soon as the President finished.



MOVING WEST—Armored units of South Vietnam's Mike Force advancing in Prasaut.







## Tass Charges That U.S. Operations 'Flout Independence of Cambodia'

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass today condemned the U.S. attack in Cambodia.

Tass charged that the military actions ordered by President Nixon "grossly flout the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia."

The Tass dispatch from Washington gave the first Soviet comment on the U.S. operation.

"Although Nixon spoke of his readiness to hold peace talks," Tass said, "his decision to extend war to Cambodia means that Washington continues to gamble on a military solution of the Vietnam conflict and the further complication of the situation in Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia."

The Soviet agency's account of the President's address yesterday made no mention of Communist Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Their presence has never been acknowledged here.

Tass said:

"The President tried to justify these actions, which grossly flout the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia, by contending that a threat to the life of American soldiers in South Vietnam was allegedly coming from Cambodia."

"He also claimed that the operation was needed to carry out the 'Vietnamization program,' that is, continuing the war in Vietnam."

### News Analysis

## Nixon Speech Seeks to Arouse Patriotic Support for Policy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—President Nixon audaciously gambled last night (2300 GMT Friday) on recapturing the spirit and will of decades past to show the world that the United States is no "pitiful helpless giant" against a small but tenacious enemy.

He invoked the "great decisions" which "led to victory" in two generations, even while conceding his "is not of the same magnitude."

What he omitted, however, is how drastically the world balance of power has changed, not just from the days of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt or even Dwight D. Eisenhower, but since John F. Kennedy's "finest hour" in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis which Mr. Nixon equally handled.

The evidence of that changed balance of power vividly is on display in the Soviet-American strategic arms talks now underway in Vienna, where each side concedes there is now nuclear power parity.

Therefore, the consequences of the President's decision last night will be felt not just in the Pacific and the "backyard" of the Vietnamese Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia, but in Moscow and Peking as well.

### Test for Communists

As major allies of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces, the Soviet Union and Communist China also now face a test from the President's decision.

The President's remarks recog-

nized that almost specifically. He said that U.S. actions were "in no way directed at the security interests of any nation" and warned any government "against using them as a pretext for harming relations with the United States."

The President's strategists inevitably have tried to calculate how Moscow and Peking might react to the President's decision. White House officials acknowledged last night. But they officially revealed only a small portion of that crucial assessment.

Potential reaction from Hanoi, from Moscow and from Peking, however, can run the gamut from strong to conciliatory responses, these sources said.

It is quite possible, the White House officials estimated, that for a limited period of time, North Vietnam may attempt to escalate its military action in the Indochina war.

### Capability Risked

But in that event, these sources contended, Hanoi, by intensifying its share of the combat in the war zone, would expend its military resources in place, and thereby reduce the Vietnamese capability for warfare during the rest of the summer.

As for the Soviet Union, it is the hope and belief of the administration, the White House sources said, that Moscow will weight carefully its overall relationship with the United States against the consequences of reacting to what the administration is calling a technical incursion of Cambodia.

In other words, administration strategists do concede that the President's decision might adversely affect the global pattern of U.S.-Soviet relations.

These sources were silent yesterday about possible countermeasures by Communist China.

But some experts rate Peking's reactions as more likely and more significant. Right now Peking's prestige is unusually at stake in the Indochinese theater. Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai participated in the "summit conference" last weekend of North Vietnam, Pathet Lao and Viet Cong leaders with deposed Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

### Aid Is Difficult

Other administration sources have said, in defense of the present course of U.S. action, that it is no simple matter for the Soviet Union or Communist China to supply military help to the North Vietnamese troops now exposed to American attack in Cambodia. To do so, these U.S. sources said, would mean a acknowledging that North Vietnam has troops in Cambodia or Laos or South Vietnam, which it has never admitted.

However, it is just as possible that every nation's restraints on what is internationally tolerable and legally tenable action in Southeast Asia will now be abandoned. It is no great burden, diplomatically, to produce a rationale for almost any desired use of force—as the United States has just demonstrated in Cambodia.

If President Nixon is lucky and right in his gamble, the positive side of it may pay off. He may see his whole new strategy intensify its adversary into bargaining for a diplomatic settlement of the whole Vietnam-Laos-Cambodian war.

In the process, however, the President by his decision now has conceded indirectly—but certainly would never admit—that his "Vietnamization" strategy for ending the war cannot by itself succeed in either ending the war or withdrawing all American troops without "humiliation."

### Demonstration by Hanoi

His actions clearly acknowledge that. As long as Communist forces could maintain a sizeable military threat to South Vietnam from bases just over its borders, the Vietnamization program could be cancelled out. This is what Hanoi claimed, in effect, it has demonstrated in Laos and by implication in Cambodia even more so.

Many U.S. strategists privately concede that that is what has happened. It is this realization that was presumably responsible for a change in U.S. strategy. The justifications cited by the President last night for the new, major shift in direction were only a more palatable way of stating the problem.

The President has now picked up Hanoi's challenge to Vietnamization in a more audacious, gambling strategy than anyone anticipated. He has crossed his Rubicon, with banners flying and trumpets blaring, into the realm of the unknown.

## Asians Differ Over Nixon's Attack Order

### Allies Support It, India Most Hostile

By Tillman Durbin

HONG KONG, May 1 (NYT).—

President Nixon's decision launching American and South Vietnamese forces into Cambodia was greeted today with approval by the United States' Asian allies, but encountered varying degrees of criticism in other Asian countries.

Support for the move came from Thailand, South Korea, Nationalist China and the Philippines, all allied with the United States, while the backing of Japan, another ally, was somewhat milder in tone. Laos, a non-ally but a recipient of U.S. military aid, praised the move along with, of course, the South Vietnamese government that participated in it.

Among Asian non-Communist countries critical of the Nixon action, India was most disapproving. A government statement said: "We are greatly distressed at this further escalation and the additional induction of foreign forces into Cambodian territory" and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia.

Thailand's foreign minister, Thanat Khoman, said, "The world will see that President Nixon's decision is right as its purpose is to end the war in Vietnam." He added that Communist bases in Cambodia had prolonged the war.

A statement from Foreign Minister Kyu-Han Choi of South Korea, which has 50,000 troops fighting in South Vietnam, said, "The government of the Republic of Korea welcomes the decision of President Nixon to give U.S. forces support for South Vietnam's military operations to destroy enemy bases in Cambodia, which have been used by the Communist North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong for attacking the allied forces in South Vietnam."

After consultation with Premier Eisaku Sato, Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi described the drive into Cambodia as "unavoidable."

In the Philippines, Jose Roy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a member of President Ferdinand Marcos's Nacionalista party, welcomed the U.S. action as representing the deep American concern for preserving democratic governments in the Indochinese peninsula.

North Vietnam's reaction, heard here this evening on Radio Hanoi, was violently negative.

"The U.S. is spreading the war into the whole of Indochina," the radio said, "and is grossly trampling on the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of the whole territory of Cambodia regardless of all international regulations."

## GI Deaths Down But Wounded Up For Last Week

SAIGON, May 1 (UPI).—U.S. combat deaths in Vietnam last week declined to a four-week low, but the number of wounded was the highest in seven months, a military spokesman said yesterday.

The U.S. command said 94 U.S. servicemen were killed in the week ending April 25, the lowest weekly toll since the week ending March 28 when 79 Americans were killed.

But 1,291 Americans were wounded last week.

## Nixon Assails Campus 'Bums'; Protests by Students Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

Informally with a group of department employees.

"You finally think of these kids out there," he said. "I say kids, I've seen them. They're the greatest."

"You know, you see these bums, you know, blowing up the campuses. Listen, the boys on the college campuses today are the luckiest people in the world—going to the greatest universities and here they are burning up the books."

"I mean storming around about this issue, I mean you name it, get rid of the war, there'll be another one."

"And then, out there, we've got kids who are just doing their duty. And I've seen them and they stand tall and they're proud."

"I'm sure they're scared—I know I was when I was there—but when it really comes down to it, they stand up. Boy, you've got to talk up for those men."

Violence on Campuses

Campus violence broke out almost immediately after the President's statement.

At Stanford, where anti-ROTC protests had already been going on, the police had to use tear gas to break up a student protest. Six were arrested and 15 were reported injured.

In Maryland, the governor ordered the National Guard to the University of Maryland campus to put down violence by more than 1,000

students who had vandalized campus ROTC offices in protest against the Cambodian action.

A melee between students and state police erupted after students tried to block a highway that goes through the campus. The brawl started after students had left the ROTC armory and marched to the highway.

A strike was called at Princeton University after the move was approved last night by more than a third of 3,000 undergraduates. Sam Lipsman, 20, the junior who presented the resolution, said the strike "will not only communicate our opposition to the administration's policy, but will say that we will not permit those policies and will do everything in our power to stop them."

The Strike Now Committee at Rutgers University in New Jersey said Rutgers students will hold a rally to call for a nationwide strike.

The National Student Association, representing student government administrations on campuses throughout the country, called upon the House of Representatives to start immediate impeachment actions against Mr. Nixon.

Other student protests were staged at the University of Indiana, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of North Carolina, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

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ADVISING—An unidentified U.S. military adviser rides a South Vietnamese command carrier on Cambodia's Highway 1, along with the raiding Saigon force.

## Britain Again Seeks Talks On Indochina

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart saw envoys of the United States and Russia today to press Britain's bid for a new peace conference covering all of Indochina.

The British diplomat saw the U.S. minister, Stanley M. Cleveland, in the absence of Ambassador Walter S. Annenberg. Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky saw Mr. Stewart later in the afternoon.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Stewart said that the Soviet Union had refused repeated British proposals for calling a conference of all parties concerned to discuss the crises in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Left-wing Laborites vainly attempted to get Mr. Stewart to disassociate Britain from the new American drive into Cambodia. Although the British government has withheld backing for this American action, Mr. Stewart thus far has declined to denounce President Nixon's move.

In reply to a question from Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe whether the Americans had gone in at the invitation of the Cambodian government or on their own initiative, Mr. Stewart replied: "I know of no invitation from the Cambodians for the action recently taken."

He said that the Soviet position was that there could be no general Indochina conference before "a complete withdrawal of American troops in Indochina."

The foreign secretary agreed with Laborite MP Sam Silkin that "the escalation of the conflict, particularly at this time . . . must be of very serious concern for the peace of the world."

Britain and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the Indochina peace-keeping machinery set up at the Geneva Conference of 1964.

### Sunday Day of Prayer

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—President Nixon proclaimed Sunday a national day of prayer for all American prisoners and servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia.

## Paris 'Deplores' Intervention Of Americans in Cambodia

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 1.—France today "deplored" U.S. intervention in Cambodia as an action which can only widen the war.

Official French sources, while not specifically referring to the U.S. action, said "the French government can only deplore that which aggravates, prolongs and extends the conflict" in Indochina.

The statement was the harshest official reaction to U.S. policy in Southeast Asia since President Georges Pompidou took office a year ago.

Recently the French had been calling for "an end to all foreign intervention" in the nations of Indochina, a position that could refer to North Vietnamese incursions into other nations as well as American.

French officials say privately that they are extremely worried about the spread of the war and what could be the eventual consequences. Today's statement expressed that fear.

"The experience of recent years has shown that military action brings about an inevitable chain of events that cannot be controlled," it said.

The statement said that French policy still follows the letter of Gen. de Gaulle's Phnom Penh speech of 1966, but it did not use

all of Gen. de Gaulle's terminology. In that speech, Gen. de Gaulle expressly condemned the U.S. presence in Southeast Asia and said that a U.S. withdrawal from the peninsula would bring the United States greater influence than continued presence.

Today's statement followed the Phnom Penh speech in urging an international agreement that would enforce the Geneva agreements and ensure the peace and neutrality of Southeast Asia.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann stayed at the Foreign Ministry on this May Day holiday and received Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong foreign minister, and Communist Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen. The French said that the meeting with Mrs. Binh was at her request and that the one with Mr. Huang had been set for some time.

Mr. Huang said only that he had discussed "problems of mutual interest" with Mr. Schumann. Mrs. Binh said they discussed Cambodia and the recent Indochinese summit meeting of leftist leaders.

"Action must be taken to make the United States understand the gravity of extending the war," Mrs. Binh said. She said it could only lead to U.S. defeat.

## Reds in Laos Take Key Town West of '62 Cease-Fire Line

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 1 (NYT).—North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces captured the strategic town of Attopeu, in southern Laos, yesterday, informed sources said. It was the first time the Communist troops had crossed the 1962 cease-fire line to seize an important town held by Laotian government forces.

The North Vietnamese and their Laotian allies began their attack on Attopeu Tuesday by overrunning a government howitzer position on the fertile Bolovens Highlands overlooking the town.

The sources said the only 105-mm artillery piece there was destroyed by the attackers after the company of government soldiers defending it was forced to leave the position.

Early Wednesday another government position, about four miles northeast of Attopeu, fell under heavy infantry attack by a North Vietnamese-Pathet Lao force.

The sources reported that four battalions of government troops at Attopeu had withdrawn with "light casualties" in the general direction of Pakse, a Mekong river town 75 miles to the west.

There is a feeling in Vientiane that other towns on the government side of the cease-fire line may now come under Communist attack.

It is also thought significant that the Communists had kept their military activities within the boundaries of the cease-fire line, which runs roughly north to south, dividing the kingdom into two zones. The western zone is controlled by the Vientiane government, the eastern by the Pathet Lao.

Rockets Fired at Pakse

VIENTIANE, May 1 (UPI).—Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese gunners fired eight long-range rockets today at Pakse, one of the last government enclaves left in southern Laos after the fall of Attopeu.

Military spokesmen said the missiles fell short of the town and caused no damage or casualties. But the attack portended increased pressure on the city, 75 miles southeast of Vientiane.

Today's attack on Pakse was the third in the past three months.

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The most famous producer of diamonds in the world. **HARRY** Each stone is cut in **WINSTON** his own workshop, and the choice **29 avenue Montaigne, Paris**, is unlimited. It is **Balzac 69-07** also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan: "from the mine to the jewel".



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## Military Hallucination Again

President Nixon's assurance in his address Thursday night that his decision to end American troops against Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia will save lives, hasten the withdrawal of American forces and shorten the war has a familiar and wholly unconvincing ring.

This is the same kind of rhetoric Americans have heard from their leaders at every stage of this country's long, misguided plunge into the Southeast Asian morass. Time and bitter experience have exhausted the credulity of the American people and Congress. Presidential assurances can no longer be accepted in an area where actions, as Mr. Nixon's aides have observed in another context, speak louder than words.

The President's action in sanctioning an allied invasion of Cambodian territory goes far beyond the prudent Cambodian policy followed by his predecessors, even at times when the predicament of allied forces in Vietnam was far more perilous than it is today.

This allied drive across the border has far-reaching and serious implications even if the immediate objectives are limited, as the President avows.

Reports from Phnom Penh that the attack was launched without consultation with the Cambodian government are true, the strike is a clear breach of Cambodian neutrality, the Geneva accords and the principles of international law which the administration has repeatedly cited in connection with

the long-known and equally illegal Communist Vietnamese presence on Cambodian soil.

The American-South Vietnamese drive will almost certainly provoke some reaction from Hanoi and perhaps from Peking, with consequences throughout Southeast Asia that cannot be predicted but which could be fatal. At the very least, new threats to Phnom Penh and fresh appeals for further American assistance can be expected.

By sending American troops into Cambodia, President Nixon has rejected his own Nixon Doctrine in Southeast Asia, escalating a war from which he had promised to disengage. This is not the "new" Nixon who campaigned on a platform pledged to peace. It is more like the old Nixon who as vice-president in 1954 said the United States would have to send troops into Indochina if there were no other way to prevent its fall to the Communists, then on the verge of defeating the French.

Fortunately, now as then, Mr. Nixon's tough approach has produced strong opposition in both houses of Congress, even among some former staunch supporters of his Vietnamization policy.

The shocking expansion of this still undeclared war that was announced Thursday night warrants the assertion by Congress of its constitutional powers of restraint on behalf of a people who have been asked once too often to swallow the military hallucination of victory through escalation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Escalation in the Mideast

The reports that Soviet pilots are flying operational missions in defense of Egypt signify an ominous escalation toward the big power confrontation that is inevitable if the drift toward another Middle Eastern war is not soon reversed.

The Soviet move toward direct military involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict has thus far been limited to interior areas along the Nile Valley. In view of the ineffectiveness of Egyptian defenses against recent Israeli attacks around Cairo that threatened the very survival of the Nasser regime and of Moscow's heavy investment in that regime, the Soviet action is not surprising. It is also humiliating to Nasser as it demonstrates for all the world to see—including the Arab world—how helpless he is at the hands of Israeli air power.

But the effects of even the present limited Soviet intervention are far-reaching and extremely dangerous. Already there is evidence that the introduction of Russian pilots has freed the Egyptians for heavier offensive actions along the Suez Canal.

If President Nasser should attempt to utilize his new Soviet support as a springboard to launch a new round of heavy fighting, the

Russians could be sucked in just as United States support forces were drawn into the Vietnam fighting. If the tide should turn against the Israelis there is little doubt that the United States would feel compelled to intervene.

As Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, Egypt's new minister of national guidance and editor of the influential daily newspaper *Al-Ahram*, noted recently: "The Middle East relates to the essential higher strategy of any major international power and, therefore, neither of the two international sides involved in the Middle East—the Soviet Union and the United States—can afford to cede the region to the other nor retreat from it."

To avert the approaching showdown, which neither the great powers nor the world at large can afford to risk, both the United States and the Soviet Union must move to curb further provocative actions by their clients in the Middle East. The situation has become so critical as to demand extraordinary new efforts by the United Nations to promote a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the only sure way to defuse the time bomb that is now sputtering in the Middle East on a perilously short fuse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Russia in Mideast

While the Americans have gambled on the prospects of reducing tension in the Middle East, the Russians have taken a calculated risk based on increasing this tension. For they are fully aware that by relieving Egyptian forces from defense tasks, they free them for attack, for breathing new life into the war of attrition.

Thus, an entirely new equation has been added to the military and political situation in the Middle East. However, there should be no doubt anywhere of Israel's resolve or readiness to meet the challenge. For while others can take calculated risks with Israel's security for whatever reasons, Israel cannot.

—From the Jerusalem Post.

[Israel's claim that Soviet pilots are flying for Egypt] reminds us of the campaign conducted by Anthony Eden on the eve of the Suez war, when he claimed that the Suez Canal was falling to the Soviets and the waterway was being protected by Soviet pilots.

—From Al Moharrer (Beirut).

The American leadership must now assert unequivocally that the process of Soviet expansion in the Middle East has reached a limit which it will not permit Russia to overstep.

Providing additional planes to Israel and extending political and military support to Israel are vital actions even in the light of American interests. But the United States must do even more than that. It has the means to establish permanent American presence in the eastern Mediterranean. Should these means be employed, in addition to extending appropriate assistance to Israel, one may assume the Soviet Union will stop in its tracks and will refrain from further escalation of the situation.

—From Haaretz (Tel Aviv).

### Where Kennedy Came In

Has President Nixon learned no lessons from the way his two predecessors in the White House got involved in Vietnam? It has now been admitted that South Vietnamese troops are operating in Cambodia, complete with American advisers, American-flown helicopters and tactical air strikes, and such other support as these units are now accustomed to. In spite of all the warnings, the military men seem to have won again. This was where President Kennedy came in eight years ago, always under pressure from the generals, always assured that victory was round the corner with that little bit extra of American commitment. But victory never did come and the machine ground on inexorably through all the suffering and the waste to the stalemate that finally unnerved President Johnson.

—From The Times (London).

### A Losing Battle?

The first rule of power politics is this: Don't get involved in a fight you can't win. President Kennedy broke it when he sent troops to Vietnam. Now, as President Nixon is trying to pull them out, it looks like he is making the same mistake again next door in Cambodia. Arms from America are much more likely to unite the Communist parties of the Far East than to destroy them.

A nominally democratic government so weak it can only be bolstered by American arms is not worth GI blood. Or anybody else's. America dearly wants to be the bastion of democracy. But in Guatemala, in Vietnam, in Haiti—and now perhaps in Cambodia—the regimes it buttresses are uncomfortably like dictatorships.

—From the Sun (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 2, 1895  
LONDON.—The Queen is once more back at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, with Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, slept and breakfasted yesterday morning on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and just after eight o'clock the yacht steamed alongside the Victoria pier at Sheerness. The Royal party landed and entered the train which started at once for Windsor.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1920  
PARIS.—Labor Day (May Day) passed off much quieter in Paris than was to be expected from the threats of the extremist members of the Socialist groups. There were some damaged heads. Socialist deputies figuring in the casualty list. As far as official reports show, only two deaths were caused by the demonstration. There were the traditional parades and slogans, but all over Europe the tone was mild.



## Wrong-Way Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—If you're a little confused about what's going on around here these days, it may be because you haven't caught on to the new rule of politics. The new rule is that logic is out and reverse logic is in, and under this rule everybody talks and acts against his own self-interest and in the interest of his opponent.

Take a small example. Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale, loves his university and the law. So he makes a statement that he is "skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in this country."

This was supposed to help protect Yale from the wrath of the Black Panthers, but all it did was hurt Brewster, Yale and the law, and give Vice-President Agnew a fit. But wait.

The Vice-President, in his anger, applied the same reverse logic. He called publicly for the dismissal of Brewster and thus provoked a massive demonstration in Brewster's support. It is an interesting new technique.

### Own Worst Enemy

Another way to understand the new wrong-way politics is to remember that everybody's now his own worst enemy. Presidential adviser Pat Moynihan at the White House thought a little less controversy about the race problem would be a good thing for the Negroes and everybody else. So he used a fancy phrase to convey his idea—"benign neglect." Result: The opposite of what he intended: more controversy over race relations than before.

It is only when reverse logic is practiced at the very pinnacle of the government that you see the possibilities of the new system. President Nixon wanted a Southern signer on the Supreme Court and led the charge with such aggressive clumsiness that he had to settle for a pleasant man from Minnesota.

His formula for "bringing us together" is to tear us apart, and his latest experiment with the new technique is an attempt to end the war quicker in Vietnam by expanding it into Cambodia.

### Forgotten Doctrine

One has to wonder what ever happened to all the early talk about low profiles and lower voices and Nixon Doctrine to minimize American involvement in other people's wars. It was working fine for the President.

By bringing the boys home from Vietnam, cutting the military budget, sweet-talking the Congress, and crying peace to the world, he had the Democrats, the demonstrators, and even the press off balance or off key, and then he began to overplay his hand.

Now there is a reaction to the backlash. There is more opposition in the Senate today to the President's move into Cambodia than to any other presidential action in the foreign policy field in the last ten years. The President's challenge to the Senate's constitutional right of confirmation has aroused the upper chamber against him, and even the Democrats are beginning to think they may still be alive.

In short, the old rule of compensations is at work again. Every excessive pressure produces a counterpressure. This rule worked at first against the militants who resorted to violence. It worked against the press when it overplayed the violence and the negative. It worked against the excessive profit margins of business and the stock market, and it is working now against the administration's policy in Cambodia.

No doubt this will all settle down in time, but the mood of the moment is anxious and even irrational. Even if the President succeeds in his policies of clearing out the military sanctuaries in Cambodia, and bringing the boys back home,

there is clearly no assurance that the enemy will not drift back into Cambodia, or create new and even more dangerous diversions elsewhere, as the Soviet fighter pilots and missile technicians are now doing in the Middle East.

It is a bad time in foreign relations, race relations, university relations, economic relations and human relations, and the administration seems to be developing an inflexible instinct for doing the wrong thing. The unavoidable perplexities are understandable but the avoidable stupidities are intolerable. Failure seems to have gone to their heads.

PARIS.—France's Fifth Republic has reason to regard the arrival of May, with special jubilation, since it was ushered in by the events of May, 1958, which destroyed its predecessor and brought back De Gaulle, while the general himself was ushered out by the events of May, 1968, featuring student uprisings and massive strikes. He only resigned a year later but his real political revolution was bracketed by the decade separating two uprisings.

Gaullism without De Gaulle, which is the hallmark of President Georges Pompidou, is a quieter form of regime and clearly aspires to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary. It seeks to convey an impression of tolerance, legality and a spirit of cooperation with non-Gaullist political expressions except for the Communists and extremist left-wing groups. For the latter it has developed law and order commands to oppose extra-legal violence. Fortunately, these have yet to be called into action.

Pompidou knows he cannot inspire his countrymen with the kind of grandiose flamboyance provided by the general. He has therefore chosen to advertise a comfortable image of solid stability. Mass "Maitre" are undoubtedly free to express contrary political opinions than was true under De Gaulle—at least for television and radio—and there is more room for the unorthodox and even non-Gaullist views in the highest reaches of government. Nevertheless, the main kernels of Gaullist doctrine remain official dogma.

Among these—the loosely expressed principle of participation is still venerated, at least in theory. This word, first known as *association* in early Gaullism, was supposed to embody social revolution in terms of labor-capital relations. The general, who had a knowledge that participation and knowledge meant the same thing, refrained from defining the precise ideas implied, and allowed his followers to differ in interpreting his occasional concepts.

Pompidou has never shown unrestrained enthusiasm for participation, preferring as a pragmatic man to encourage workers to acquire security holdings in their enterprises and to give them a sense of belonging by spreading the concept of monthly salary payments instead of an hourly basis. However, Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas is a more outspoken devotee of participation. He is convinced this will ultimately produce profound social reform.

His theory is that a broadly based dialogue involving not only big business and employers but also between university faculties and students and even between military commanders and the lowest ranks; that as this habit becomes ingrained a kind of voluntary association will develop at all levels of an evolving society. He also hopes that if the present rate of progress can be maintained an

It is sometimes thought about what it meant to be an American—but not very often and never deep. I detested my country on every topic brought up for discussion from how immature and stupid American boys are right up to "why" we are in Vietnam. And I detested it with a cool acceptance of being "right"—not perfect, but right.

I mean, listen: "Who's the richest country in the world?—the United States? Who always helps other countries in need?—the United States? Who put the first man on the moon?—the United States? Where is freedom?—the United States?" These arguments stand up, or rather, they used to. But the other night I'd had it when my French brother said: "Les Américains paient le plus d'argent, mais les Américains sont bêtes!" Due to my not so fluent French and also because I was just so tired of arguing, I looked down and blinked away tears. And finally my roommate got up to leave and the brothers said bonsoir. I sat there, then I looked up, then I wasn't an American anymore.

I'm not anything or anybody with a name tag now. I'm an island. And it's hell. It's like being in solitary confinement for treason. I gave up defending now I'm waiting. Who is going to defend me?

PAMELA BEERS, Meudon, France.

## Cry, the Beloved Country

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—American students are told that they must respect institutions. Their President deplores "mindless attacks on all the great institutions which have been created by free civilizations."

But the same President orders a massive armed attack in a foreign country without going through the procedures laid down by the Constitution for making war or even asking Congress for less formal support.

The students hear their President express regret that "we live in an age of anarchy both abroad and at home."

But the President sends American troops into Cambodia without the slightest reference to the process of international order: not consulting his allies, not informing other Southeast Asian countries who with his encouragement were organizing a conference on Cambodia, not asking the government whose territory he ordered bombed and invaded.

The students are told that it is wrong to be cynical about democracy—to think, in Kingman Brewster's words, that the presidential election was a "hucksterized process" without a real choice.

**Influence of Military**  
But they see the man who campaigned on a pledge to get America out of the Vietnam war enlarging that war in a way that even his predecessor did not risk. And they see, despite elections and changes of government, the undiminished influence of the military men who promise "victory."

They hear the Vice-President say that students who resort to violence constitute "the criminal left that belongs not in a dormitory but in a penitentiary."

But their governments, effectively closing the door to diplomacy, resort to violence and the President dismisses the nonviolent alternative as "placative diplomatic protests."

They are told that they should be mature: They must moderate their language, channel their emotions into constructive paths and stop seeking instant solutions.

But the President of the United States, in a maddening personalization and simplification of complex political issues, makes war a test of his own and the nation's manhood.

"This is not an invasion of Cambodia," President Nixon said. If the young have seen the President dismiss the nonviolent alternative as "placative diplomatic protests," they will not be surprised at this statement, should anyone be surprised at cynicism or unbearable frustration on the campuses of the United States?

It has been hard for most of us

middle-class, middle-aged Americans of liberal training to accept the apocalyptic vision of many students. We believed in reason. But the President's course in Cambodia would make the most optimistic rationalist despair for his country. Nothing for years has cast so dark a shadow on America's future.

The sudden assault on Cambodia has shocked our country's oldest friends abroad—that is painfully evident in London, and reports from the rest of the world are similar. But the reason for despair, as always in the Vietnam war, lies more within America than without.

### A Divided People

By this action President Nixon has calculatedly chosen to widen the division among the American people, to inflame instead of heal. What other reason can there be for the President of the United States to lower himself to contrast American soldiers with "these bums who are burning college campuses?"

Still indignation may have momentary public appeal. It may light up the White House switchboard with supporting telephone calls. But a President cannot govern a country in such terms. Even within his administration, one would guess, the consciences of thoughtful men will be troubled as they were in the last compulsive years of Lyndon Johnson.

Not even the greatest power on earth can fight with troubled conscience, in a war without end, for purposes undefined. We thought we had learned that. We thought Richard Nixon had learned it. To find out otherwise is shattering because the dangers of American instability are so great.

There is only one way the United States can demonstrate strength in Indochina. That is by getting out. For nations as for men, maturity, character and wisdom are to be shown not by rage but by restraint.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## The French Evolution

By C. L. Sulzberger

By the general, he has therefore chosen to advertise a comfortable image of solid stability.

Mass "Maitre" are undoubtedly free to express contrary political opinions than was true under De Gaulle—at least for television and radio—and there is more room for the unorthodox and even non-Gaullist views in the highest reaches of government. Nevertheless, the main kernels of Gaullist doctrine remain official dogma.

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other two years, this will seriously undermine both the Communist and the non-Communist left opposition.

At this moment, with France in the middle of a surprising comeback from its shattering troubles of 1968, there seems little reason to expect that this pleasant strain will be joined by spontaneous student or university insurrections. But France is a hard country to govern and political or social eruptions come suddenly.

The premier himself is sufficiently attuned to this fact as that he quietly advised his financial minister not to crow in public about the unanticipated degree of economic and fiscal recovery for fear that this might inspire labor to new demands. And there is no doubt that discontent continues to simmer in universities and unions. Only recently the Paris public has been acutely reminded of such restlessness by an unruly garbage men's walkout.

France tends to pass through long periods of quiescence abruptly punctuated with one violent trip to the barricades by each generation. Since that trip was taken but two years ago, it is generally held improbable that the body politic will again be convulsed this year. It is therefore a fairly good bet that the evolutionary approach of Gaullism without De Gaulle will escape the earth-shaking tribulations of the more dynamic era of Gaullism with De Gaulle.

The general himself seems to view this as probable can be inferred from the finality with which everyone now accepts his departure from the political scene. For months after his voluntary retirement many faithful followers thought him a kind of offstage delusory machine who might intervene if he thought his legacy was being spoiled. This consideration has now faded away.

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## National Guard, Police Use Gas, Shotguns at Ohio State

By Jerry M. Flint

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1 (UPI)—National Guard men and police repeatedly attacked crowds of students on the campus of Ohio State University yesterday, firing hundreds of rounds of tear and pepper gas and occasionally using shotguns.

At least eight students were reported wounded. More than 100 were treated at hospitals and between 500 and 400 reportedly were arrested.

The riot at the big state university was triggered by an attempted student strike following rejection of demands for the end of ROTC and admission of more



THE HOME FRONT—National guardsmen toss tear gas grenades at some of the thousands of demonstrators at the Ohio State University campus, in Columbus.

## 7,000 Rally For Panthers; Troops Ready

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1 (UPI)—Thousands of young people—far fewer than anticipated—staged a May Day rally on the New Haven green today in support of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale.

Police estimated the crowd at between 7,000 and 10,000, the largest Black Panther rally ever held, but short of the 30,000 that had been expected.

Four battalions of the Connecticut National Guard—about 3,000 men—were posted out of sight of the green at traffic intersections to keep motor vehicles moving.

Thousands of paratroopers and marines were on standby alert at two New England bases outside Connecticut, ready to move in if necessary.

Police chief James A. Ahern said the National Guard men were deployed throughout the city—away from the rally area—to help city and state police "maintain adequate egress from the central portion of the city."

The first of 23 planeloads bringing Army airborne troops from their base at Fort Bragg, touched down at Westover Air Force Base in Chippewa Falls, Mass., at 7 a.m. (EST).

Another 2,000 Marines began arriving at 5:30 p.m. at Quonset Naval Air Station.

The order was issued in response to a request for troops from Connecticut Gov. John Dempsey to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell recommended that troops be stationed in New England but not in Connecticut, and his suggestion was apparently followed.

Gregory Kunitz of the Panther Defense Committee, learning of the deployment earlier, said: "We're really angry about that—especially since no one has arrived in New Haven yet."

"We feel the situation has been mostly created by the press," she added. "If people are going to be aroused, it will be by the sight of the bayonets of the military."

18 Arrested in Baltimore  
BALTIMORE, May 1 (UPI)—Policemen armed with shotguns and wearing bullet-proof vests today arrested 18 persons described by Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomeroy as members, sympathizers, or "hangers on" of the Black Panther party.

He said the warrants were in connection with the murder last July of Eugene L. Anderson, reportedly a Black Panther. His body was found in a park and Commissioner Pomeroy said the had been tortured before being shot.

The commissioner said the FBI had supplied information which linked Mr. Anderson's death to the Black Panthers.

He said one of the 18 named in a warrant, Marshall E. Conway, 24, already was under arrest and charged in the fatal shooting of a Baltimore policeman last Friday.

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## Oxygen Tank Short Circuit Suspected in Apollo Mishap

(Continued from Page 1)

SAFETY. He said the board expects to determine by next month what changes are necessary and exactly what caused Apollo-13's near tragedy.

Mr. Low said, "Both the board and the project (Apollo program) people told me today that the most probable sequence of events on Apollo-13 is the following:

"First, a short circuit occurred in oxygen tank number 2. This short circuit, most probably, caused combustion in the tank. This in turn caused the pressure and temperature in the tank to increase. The tank then ruptured."

Mr. Low said the main source of information about the explosion is telemetry data radiated from Apollo-13 to earth by instruments on the craft. He called this "excellent."

A secondary, but so far "incon-

clusive," source of information is pictures the astronauts took after they jettisoned the service module just before re-entry into earth's atmosphere.

The short may have been in wires leading to fans in the tank, or in wiring of the fan motors, or in wires leading to heaters and quantity gauges, also in the tank, Mr. Low said.

Exactly what kind of combustion would take place under conditions in the tank—super cold liquid oxygen under a pressure of about 900 pounds per square inch—remains a mystery.

But Mr. Low said there were plenty of things in the tank that could have burned under these conditions.

"It would have to be the insulation on the wires, the wires themselves or some of the aluminum components," he said.

Mr. Low said it is impossible to predict what changes might be adopted or whether they would delay the next moon landing flight, Apollo-14, originally scheduled for launch Oct. 1.

"I think the important thing here is to fix what was wrong," Mr. Low said.

## Guatemala Rightists Murder Teacher as Violence Grows

GUATEMALA CITY, May 1 (Reuters)—Guatemalans fear that a bloody political vendetta will erupt following the sixth killing here in a month and a left-wing assassination attempt on an aide of the country's rightist president-elect.

The body of Prof. Julio Cesar de la Roca, a respected leftist and head of a cultural institute in Guatemala's second city of Quetzaltenango, was found yesterday beside a road 20 miles from Guatemala City.

He had been shot twice in the head. He disappeared Wednesday, apparently having been kidnapped by right-wing vigilantes who killed two other leftists on Monday and Tuesday.

There has been a wave of kidnappings and murders since left-wing rebels executed Count Karl von Sprell, the West German ambassador here, earlier this month.

Policeman Slain  
A policeman was machine-gunned to death here Wednesday while trying to stop leftist guerrillas who fired at the car of Capt. Justo Rodriguez Diaz outside a gas station.

Capt. Rodriguez Diaz, a former chief in the Finance Ministry police and now an aide of President-elect Carlos Arana Osorio, was taken to a hospital with head wounds. He later was reported to be out of danger.

The current rightist-leftist violence recalls the bloody warfare between the political factions three years ago in which about 800 persons died.

Observers here believe that the current violence is related to the forthcoming inauguration on July 5 of Col. Arana. Two years ago he wiped out rural guerrilla gangs.

## Geneva Parley On Arms Sets a 6-Week Recess

GENEVA, May 1 (UPI)—The Geneva Disarmament Conference ended its spring session yesterday and recessed until June 16.

The co-chairmen, James F. Leonard of the United States and Alexei A. Roshchin of the Soviet Union, expressed confidence that their revised draft treaty for the demilitarization of the ocean floor would be approved at the summer session for submission to the United Nations General Assembly.

However, the United States remains opposed to a draft treaty, submitted by the Soviet Union and eight other Communist countries, for the prohibition of both chemical and bacteriological warfare.

Lord Chalfont, the British representative and the author of a draft treaty for the prohibition of bacteriological warfare, told the conference yesterday that he accepted suggestions by the United States and Sweden that it be broadened to include a ban on toxins.

## U.S. and Russia Hold Fifth SALT Talks

VIENNA, May 1.—The United States and the Soviet Union today continued their strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) in an atmosphere that was devoid of propaganda and polemics, according to informed sources.

The two delegations met for 70 minutes at the Soviet Embassy here. This was their fifth working session. The next meeting will be held Wednesday.

## 2 Mariners Test Einstein Theory In Orbiting Sun

PASADENA, Calif., May 1 (AP)—Two Mariner spacecraft that snapped close-up photos of Mars' South Polar Cap last year began a second mission yesterday: checking Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.

As Mariner-6 orbited the sun, its radio signals passed for the first time through the sun's gravitational field, enabling scientists to determine whether this slowed them slightly.

If they were indeed slowed by 200 millionths of a second in their 45-minute, round-trip journey across 250 million miles of space, the 45-year-old theory will have been confirmed, the experts said.

Einstein held that the velocity of light and radio waves would be slower in a gravitational field than in interplanetary space. The same experiment will be performed on May 10 when Mariner-7's signals are similarly affected by the sun's gravity.

## Borman Named To Airline Post

HOUSTON, May 1 (AP)—Eastern Air Lines has announced that Col. Frank Borman, astronaut and commander of the Apollo-8 mission, would join Eastern as a vice-president.

Floyd D. Hall, president and chief executive officer of Eastern, said that Col. Borman would attend the advanced management program at Harvard University and later would assume his responsibilities at Eastern. Mr. Hall said that Col. Borman would have major management authority to help Eastern use new aerospace techniques and equipment.

The precise date Col. Borman will take up his new post was not available. He will take the Harvard course after severing his connection with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

## USAF Trophy Given To Apollo-11 Crew

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI)—The U.S. Air Force's Thomas D. White Trophy has been presented to members of the first team to make a landing on the moon, the Apollo-11 crew.

Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans Jr. awarded bronze plaques Wednesday to Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. and Michael Collins in a ceremony at the National Geographic Society headquarters. Mr. Armstrong was unable to attend because of his duties at Houston, where he is seeking to pinpoint the cause of the trouble that aborted the recent Apollo-13 moon mission.

Two U.S. Nuclear Tests  
YUCCA FLAT, Nev., May 1 (UPI)—Two underground nuclear tests, both in the yield range of less than 20,000 tons of TNT, were conducted at the Nevada test site today. The Atomic Energy Commission said a very low reading of radiation was detected in 1970's 15th and 16th detonations.

## House, 131-85, Defeats Move To Slash Funds for Safeguard

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI)—In sometimes emotional debate, the House yesterday defeated efforts to cut funds for the Safeguard anti-missile system.

Rejection of the proposed cut was among a series of amendments beaten back in considering the \$20.2 billion defense authorization bill.

[An amendment to cut all \$660.4 million provided in the bill for Safeguard was rejected by a preliminary 131-to-85 vote, the Associated Press reported.]

Last year the House rejected a similar attempt to cut a procurement authorization. It rejected a motion to recommit the then pending bill to the Armed Services Committee with instructions to delete \$945.5 million for procurement and \$400.5 million for research. The vote then was 270 to 93.

Big Enough Now?

The group of liberals who supported the various amendments argued that the United States has a large enough nuclear arsenal now, that national economic priorities

should be shifted to domestic needs, and that there is a good deal of waste and mismanagement in the Department of Defense.

Supporters of the authorization reported out by the Armed Services Committee argued that the bill is already "down to the bare bone," that the Russians are increasing their nuclear and non-nuclear arsenals, and that it is better "to err on the side of security" by spending too much rather than take chances by not giving the military what it says it needs.

## House Rules Unit Bars Publicity on Members' Votes

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI)—The House Rules Committee has rejected a proposal to let the American public know how individual congressmen vote on amendments to the military procurement bill and to provide opponents of the \$20.2 billion measure with a third of the debating time.

The unusual challenge to the way the House conducts its business came Tuesday from Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D., Minn. Rules Committee members, who fix the terms of debate, regarded his request with scorn and surprise.

Rep. H. Allen Smith, R., Calif., said the proposal would "reorganize Congress in one fell swoop" and asked if Rep. Fraser were "serious." Rep. John Young, D., Tex., dismissed it as a "sweeping change" and Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, D., Mass., likened it to changing "the rules in the middle of the ball game."

In the end, the only concession the committee made was to grant a total of four hours of debate for both parties, the same as last year. Chairman Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., of the Armed Services Committee, requested three hours debate, while Rep. Fraser sought eight hours.

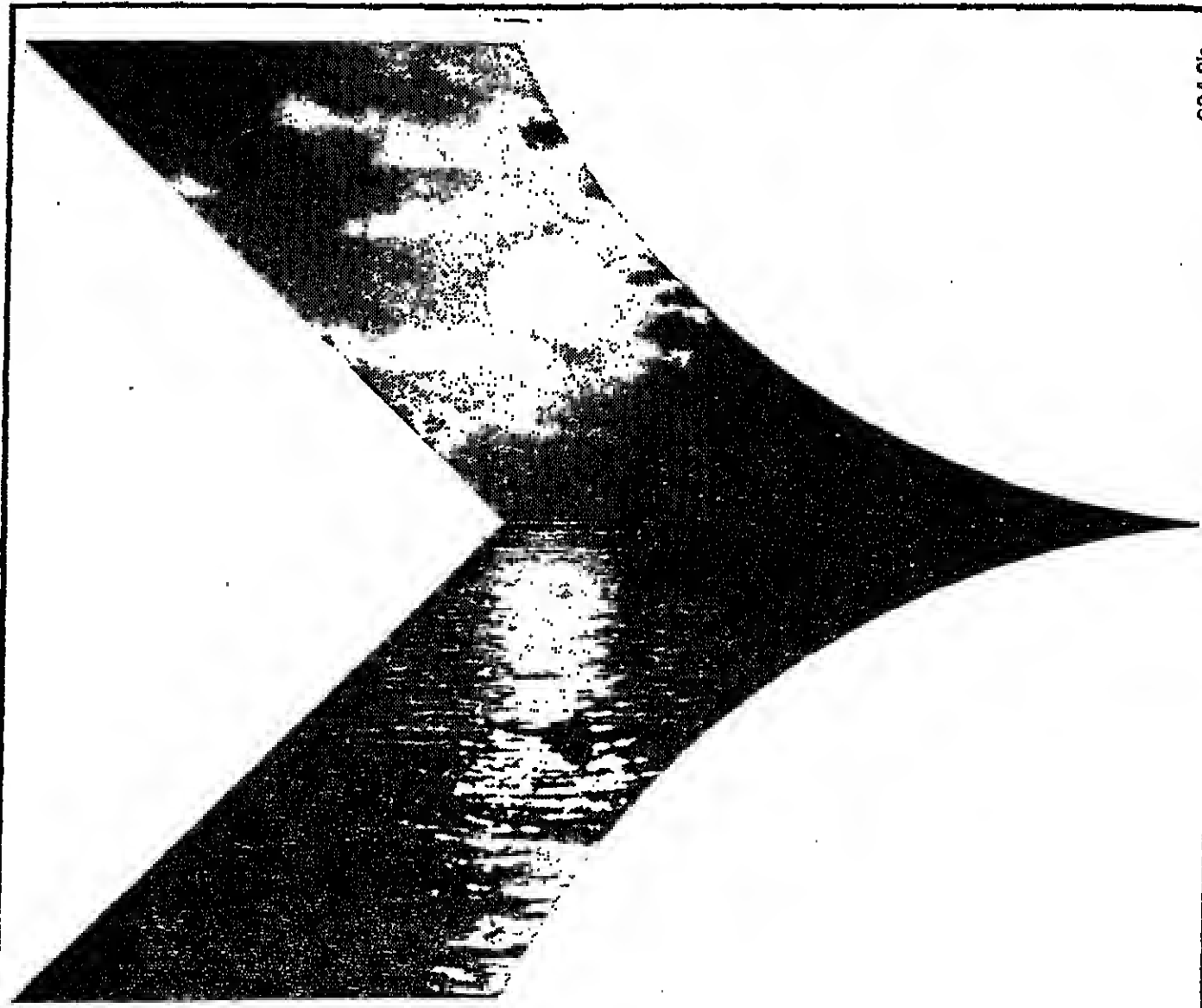
Rep. Rivers and his committee's ranking minority member, Rep. Leslie Arends, R., Ill., a supporter of the weapon bill, will determine how much of the debating time opponents in both parties receive.

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### ART IN PARIS

## A Modest Medium and Some Masterpieces

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 1.—A splendid collection of color lithographs by Lautrec, Bonnard, Vuillard and 16 others will be on display at the Galerie Vision Nouvelle, 6 Place des Etats-Unis, until October 31.  
The exhibition includes Manet's "Polichinelle" (Punch)—one of the first color lithographs to have been printed (1876), and 12 works by Jules Chéret who initiated the use of this process in producing posters. Chéret's graphic style's foreshadows that of Lautrec. It is effervescent, rhythmic and angular—his weakness being the conventionality of its content, a conventionality entirely justified by the artist's prime purpose and attenuated by his elegant lack of pretension.  
Bonnard and Vuillard are handsomely represented (each by some 30 works). There is a remarkably close kinship between these two artists whose charm consists to a great extent in the constant refinement of style and the gentle, almost genteel understatement of emotions.  
Both have great esthetic finesse and an original range of colors that sometimes anticipates the liberties of fauvism. Both are contemplative by temperament—though Bonnard likes an occasional touch of discreet humor ("La Petite Blanchisseuse")—and both show an inclination toward a self-centered idealism that is sentimental with restraint. They favor an ideal view of the everyday world as seen within a reverie fostered by intimate sensations and impressions.

#### The Lyrical Dream

There is no action, no exertion, no definition of personalities in their work. Rather we find subtle perspectives, scenes that are like heavenly reminiscences from childhood, undefined but familiar presences, attitudes and sensations (Villard "La Cuisine," Bonnard "Le Verger"). They express the lyrical dream of a peaceful



Toulouse-Lautrec's Jane Avril lithograph.

bourgeoisie and that, in fact, is where the sentimentality lies—in a desire to identify the ideal with the real. It is the refined and even distinguished sentimentality of a well-bred person whose eyes cannot quite be brought to focus upon anything unpleasant.  
Both finally have a taste for asymmetrical compositions in which a subtle balance is achieved by pitting color against mass (for instance in Bonnard's "Maison dans la Cour," the orange chimney-pots compensate for the off-center mass of the building). This trait which is also to be found in the works of Lautrec derives from the influence of Japanese prints.  
Lautrec has many of the same esthetic preoccupations but in dealing with human subjects (and has he any other?) he eschews any form of idealism. The resulting moral penetration has sometimes been called cruel—a view with which I disagree. To me Lautrec can be fundamentally compassionate because there is not a grain of sentimentality in him.

He reaches into his subjects with unflinching insights, enters into their hearts and minds and touches there the bedrock of life and death: a woman of some girth ("Femme à la Glace") with untidy hair and clothes, stands looking into a hand mirror, and in her unconvicted attitude expresses the universal human emotions—the sorrow and acceptance—that attend upon the process of aging and physical decline. She is no theoretical model of humanity or womanhood but a massive, frumpy, highly individualized person, and this is what makes her emotion and realization universal.

#### Ultimate Seriousness

Lautrec is concerned with such moments of awareness when the ultimate seriousness of a person's life appears to him and its burden is recognized. He takes notice too of the comic and pathetic failure to escape this awareness ("Le Débauché").  
And he can splendidly reveal the attitudes, charms and pretensions by which his subjects attempt to wriggle off the hook of fate: the fashion-plate infatuation of the chic, the elephantine poise of the stolid rich ("L'Argent") or the cheerful illusion of the music-hall ("Jane Avril")—subtly put into perspective with reality by the hairy hand of the double-bass player, the sorrow in the dancer's face and the flimsy side-view of the scenery.

His linear fantasy, his sense of composition and tension make Lautrec a feast for the eye, but his insight and compassion make him make him ever more a feast for the heart.

Among the other artists represented is Rodin—with an astonishingly realistic pink nude—Renoir, Sisley, Signac, Roussel, Gull, laumier, Pissarro, Redon, etc. In all just over 150 works in a modest medium which include some of the most significant masterpieces of that age.

### THE ART MARKET

## 18th-Century Porcelain, East and West

By Souren Melikian

LONDON.—In the 18th century, Westerners liked Chinese porcelain well enough to buy it in huge quantities—but not well enough to accept Chinese standards of connoisseurship. The Western merchants told the Chinese exactly what they wanted, supplying the Chinese with drawings and engravings of the sorts of designs favored in the West. Doubtfully, the Chinese painted what they saw and above all, how they saw it. The result was the mutual misunderstanding that lasted for a good hundred years to the satisfaction of all concerned: two sales, one at Christie's on Monday and another at Sotheby's on May 12, will provide some remarkable evidence of how the misunderstanding flourished.

Canton, the great southern harbor, was the only place where Europeans were allowed to settle on Chinese soil. First came the Dutch and the French, soon to be joined by the English and, later, the Scandinavians and Americans.  
The relationship between the Western merchants and the Chinese quickly took a psychotic turn. To the Chinese, the Westerners remained the "red-devils"—a reference to their "red" faces, an unpleasant feature to people who appreciated a fine yellow blue—characterized by "vicious and depraved" behavior. The merchants were not allowed beyond the confines of their compounds and the Chinese were strictly and officially forbidden to teach them their language.

Since some measure of communication was indispensable to do business, Chinese merchants, Hong merchants, as they were called by the English, soon obtained from the emperor a special license for trading with foreigners. Their number never exceeded twelve. Contrary to what might have been expected from official attitudes, many came to be on the best of terms with their European colleagues. Each Western nation became accustomed to dealing with one particular merchant. For the United States, it was Houqua. Some of the Chinese merchants, for instance Pan Ki Qua, even came to Europe.

The Europeans had their own idea of what Chinese art should look like but somehow the Chinese could not quite grasp just what was wanted. So European painters were enlisted by the European traders to redesign Chinese patterns. Their engravings were then turned over to Chinese enamel painters, established in Canton, who would decorate white porcelain to order and then sell it to the merchants.  
There is a remarkable example of this in Christie's sale Monday, a pair of plates (lot 83) decorated after an engraving by the Dutch painter Cornelis Pronck, who interpreted an earlier Chinese subject matter. Occasionally the Chinese enamel painter omitted details that seemed unnecessary to him. A unique silver mounted jasper rose jug in Christie's sale happens to be decorated with the same Cornelis Pronck design from which the Chinese artist has eliminated the parasol bearer. Michael Eve-high, Christie's specialist on Chinese wares, has estimated the price at \$4,000 because of what he says was a typical touch of whimsicality on the Chinese potter's part.

It was only a short step from copying European interpretations of Chinese designs to using European engravings showing genuine European subjects. This second category was equally successful on the European market. The Chinese became remarkably skillful in reproducing the grisaille effect of print. A pair of outstanding plaques (lot 102) in Christie's sale, was probably decorated after Barlow's edition of Aesop's Fables in fine, grayish-brown hues.

The popularity of Chinese export wares was such in Europe that rich noble families ordered whole services bearing their coats-of-arms (this category is known as armorial porcelain). First, most of the decoration remained in Chinese taste except, of course, the armorial shield itself. A first-rate pair of plates (lot 118) with the arms of Van Hardenbroeck of the Province of Utrecht to be sold at Sotheby's on May 12 illustrates this early stage. Later, the decoration became purely European and occasionally the coat-of-arms alone covered the whole surface, as, for instance, on the plate bearing the arms of Frederick the Great of Prussia in the same sale.

Inevitably, there were blunders. Michel Beurdeley in his excellent book, "China Trade Porcelain" (Tuttle, Vermont) mentions a plate bearing the arms of an English family and inscribed with the words "green, blue, red" on just that part of the shield which

Both this 18th-century plate and jug were decorated in China after an engraving by the Dutch painter Cornelis Pronck.



was to be painted in these colors. Another showing the three holy women got the wrong heading. It is inscribed "the three sailors." But no examples of these sorts of blunders are included in the forthcoming sales.

### PARIS

There will be a sort of 18th-century porcelain festival next week at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris when classical European porcelain from the collection of the late Vicomtesse Vigier goes on sale Tuesday and Wednesday. The auctioneers are Maurice Rhinias, Jean-Philippe Benoit and René-Georges Laurin.  
The collection offers the European counterpart of the London Chinese sales. It includes top-quality examples of French wares that were bought by the same people who ordered armorial porcelain from China.

Its exceptional interest is not only due to the individual merits of most of the pieces but also to the fact that the collection was formed between the late 1870s and the early 1900s. It therefore illustrates an idea of 18th-century art quite different from our own.

Every generation has a certain way of looking at the past. Our age is all for stark simplicity, powerful shapes and strong colors. This is just what the 18th century did not like. In contrast, collectors at the turn of the century had a weak spot for flamboyant rococo and refined detail. Perhaps they tended to overdo it a bit but their approach was essentially truer to the taste of the 18th century than ours is. And whenever they had been brought up in a conservative milieu where traditions were kept up—which was naturally the case with the Vicomtesse, who died recently at 101—they corrected the exaggerations of the day and came really quite close to 18th-century terms of appreciation.

This is by way of explaining why the overall impression that casual visitors to the pre-sale exhibition Monday at Drouot will be of one of complicated shapes and heavily crowded designs full of winged angels, shepherdessees and garlands of roses, with colors ranging from soft turquoise blues and pinks to almost green and deep, almost ink-black blues. This must not be taken as a touch of 19th century taste for kitsch but, quite the contrary, as a sure sign of authenticity.

Buyers apparently did not realize this last week; prices at a first session held on April 24 were not particularly high. Significantly, the more contorted shapes and crowded designs were not much appreciated, comparatively speaking. A splendid little cream jug, decorated by Khroust in 1769, 4 inches high, made \$283. The typical tray decorated by Morin in 1794, which made only a few dollars more, seemed inexpensive to me. The rim was painted with intertwined garlands and the central part was decorated after some print that the expert did not identify. Both the jug and the tray were no doubt considered to be on the heavy side—which in my view was a mistake. One should never underestimate objects or pictures that are typical of their own style.

It will be interesting to know the results of the forthcoming sale, which is of a higher standard. The best of the collection has been reserved for this sale. There is a splendid cup and saucer, done by Aloncle in 1780 and a pair of coffee-pot by Denis Leve (1764), all from Sevres. These can compare with the finest pieces in the Musée Nissim de Camondo in Paris and the Musée National de la Céramique at Sevres. Several tea services—a solitaire (lot 190) by Madame Capelle (1758) and a coffee pot (lot 216) by Aloncle (1769)—are absolutely remarkable.  
As if on purpose, Sotheby's is holding a sale of fine Continental porcelain at the same time—on Tuesday, May 5. This will offer a rare opportunity to compare trends in the two cities.



One of a pair of coffee-pot decorated by Denis Leve at Sevres in 1764.



## Films, Theater

Costa-Gavras's  
New Film—Not  
Another 'Z'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 1.—"L'Aveu" is the new film by Costa-Gavras, the brilliant Greek director whose powerful "Z" was the screen sensation of last season, winning him the Academy Award for making "the best foreign motion picture of 1969." "L'Aveu" has just opened at the Ambassade-Gaumont and other Parisian cinemas, the reputation of its "author" assuring it of wide success.

The film bears some resemblance to its acclaimed forerunner for, again, Costa-Gavras has selected a political melodrama as his springboard and, again, he endows a sinister milieu with a chilling sense of authenticity. There is in "L'Aveu" a measure of dramatic strength and it is thoroughly well acted, but the freshness, excitement and vigor of the earlier film are lacking. The theme echoes that of Koestler's novel about the old Bolshevik pulled to the dock in the Moscow purge trials and this lends it a *deja vu* air. It is a respectable piece of movie-making, but it is not, alas, a second "Z."

The protagonist is a Czech Communist who has spent most of his life in underground movements. When the Russians, in the late 1940s, set up a puppet government in his homeland, he is appointed to a high post. One day he is suddenly arrested and charged with treason. He is innocent, but he is washing, prison and torture bring him to plead guilty when he and other fallen politicians stand mass trial. More fortunate than his comrades, he is spared the death penalty and a few years later he is released and "rehabilitated." Though he is in the same land, he is not the same man; he is a different person, and when paying a visit to Prague, he is appalled all over again to see the Russian tanks rolling through the streets.

Yves Montand contributes a fine and moving portrayal of this Don Quixote of the Left, conveying graphically the physical change that the years of suffering and uncertainty bring about. He is in-credibly good, but he is not the Czech revolutionary, Arthur London, and the scenario draws on his account of his ordeal. Simone Signoret as the accused man's wife, reduced to a cog on a factory production line after her husband's fall, has several memorable scenes and Costa-Gavras has depicted her background with a harrowing realism, drawing the grim picture of a firm hand.

Robbe-Grillet, a prominent figure of the literary avant-garde, writes and novels.

Yves Montand  
in "L'Aveu"

and makes non-movies—or so it has been claimed. His new film, "L'Eden et Après," however, is very much of a movie and it is utterly free of the boredom with which his earlier screen work has usually tormented us.

He has, true enough, neglected to supply a comprehensive plot, but who cares? The film functions nonetheless, going through all the required motions; rather like one of Pavlov's dogs that has had its brains removed. It contains all the stuffings of the popular movie of the day: nude love scenes, a wealth of sadomasochism, bevy of pretty girls and a corps of tall, long-haired lads to keep them company. There is constant action, murders, stolen paintings of inestimable value, horsewhippings and Russian roulette. There is not a dull moment and the color photography is handsome.

In addition, there is imaginative camera work, the whole thing unfolding as though it were some drug-induced surrealist's nightmare of the Arabian Nights. Robbe-Grillet here reveals himself for the first time as a movie-maker of exotic style. After his series of deliberately arid and painfully tiresome screen works, "L'Eden et Après" comes as a happy surprise.

Louis Bunnell's "Tristana" (at the newly-opened France-Bysse, a cinema equipped with peach-colored armchairs, the backs of which release like those of airplanes so that the spectator may thoroughly relax) is a member, straightforward dramatization of a novel by Perez-Golden, the eminent Spanish playwright of the 1890s and 1900s.

The tale concerns an old man's passion for a young girl and how she tricks him. All the characters have more substance than those usually displayed on the movie screens. Bunnell, having been able to capture the quality of the novel in his film version. But the mastery of the narra-

tion aside, the film is curiously unimpressive. It might, for example, have been directed by Clarence Brown or Sidney Franklin.

There is a vivid performance by Fernando Rey as the doomed man in the throes of a fatal passion. Catherine Deneuve, her blond hair gone tidied on this occasion, at one point plays the part of a madwoman, but her playing of her part is numbed by her usual sub-zero histrionics.

## THEATER

"There's a Girl in My Soup," Terence Frisby's English farce about a professional gourmet who in middle life becomes involved with a mischievous girl, has been running for years in London and is now being filmed. It has arrived at the Théâtre de la Madeleine in fair French form as "Une Fille dans ma Soupe," to suggest less a British import than it does a Palais-Royal vaudeville adapted by an Englishman and then retranslated into French.

All the ingredients of the regulation boulevard comedy have gone into this British broth: the philandering bachelor of means; the unconventional miss who upsets his habits and comfort and astonishes him with her critical mores; the Lothario's mistress who is threatening to marry another; the friend of his own age in whom he confides; the disapproving domestic grumbling about the havoc wrought. And so, too, with the situations: the chance meeting with the wild young thing at a cocktail party and the ending of a passing fancy to serious romance; the illicit weekend on the Riviera; the return of the girl's boyfriend with youth calling; to youth and with the generation gap shaking a warning finger.

All is merry and bright when Elisabeth Wiener impersonating an obnoxious cockney maid with delusions of grandeur to the comic bewilderment of Pierre Mondy which, fortunately, is most of the time. But the pace of the piece under Raymond Rouleau's direction is less brisk than in London.

There is some excellent work by the supporting company. Gérard Depardieu does a sort of music-hall specialty turn as the unkempt drummer who wants his girl back. Also of aid are Monique Doud as the sometime mistress, Bernard Lavette as the gourmet's guide and Fernand Beret as the discontented man-about-the-house.

The American College Ensemble Theater will present a program of two American plays in English at the American Cultural Center, Rue du Dragon, on May 5 and 6. This duo is composed of "Back at the Well" by Gerard Steinhilber and an early Tennessee Williams work, "The Long Good-bye." The doobie bill war acted the other evening at the American College and is worthy of attention. "Back at the Well" is an oblique satire on campus turned with the professor—here a turning of the tables—contest-

ing all the questions asked him by his students. He remains impervious even when one pupil is carried into class on a stretcher. Steinhilber, who has already had productions of his plays Off-Broadway is a promising newcomer to American playwriting.

"The Long Good-bye" provides an interesting glimpse of a notable dramatist's beginnings. Here we have the callow Williams struggling with many of the themes he later employed: the yearning boy who wants to be a poet, his pretty sister who wants to get away at any cost, the faded mother ready to make any sacrifice for her children, the bleak, oppressive background of a St. Louis tenement during the Depression.

The American College company enacts these plays competently. Among the students John Jennings as the nagging radical of the Williams playlet and Ann Therese Carls as the mother in the same piece are best and a professional performer, John Wright, joins the group to portray the aforementioned professor. Jessica Anna Woods has directed the program effectively, especially in the case of the Williams offering. She plans to present other American plays by new dramatists with these young players, engaging an experienced actor to perform with them. Woods has directed the program would be of value in introducing the younger American playwrights to foreign audiences in addition to forming a trained English-speaking company here.

## Music in France

## A Memorable 'Falstaff' from Tito Gobbi

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 1.—The Paris Opera, in the final stages of a bleak season and on the eve of closing down again for several months of overhauling just about everything, girded its collective loins and came up Wednesday with a lovely present to remember in the meantime—a production of "Falstaff" that can honestly be called worthy of this octogenarian flowering of Verdi's genius.

It has been 12 years since the opera was done in Paris, and then by a visiting company in the Théâtre des Nations season. The last French production was in the early fifties at the Opéra-Comique, and Wednesday's performance was only the 15th by the Opéra. Yet some of these must have been memorable and there is some French tradition in the work. After all, Victor Maurel was the first Falstaff and he repeated it in Paris in 1894, a year after the Milan premiere, and there were fifty performances in less than seven months at the Comique.

Could there have been anyone there Wednesday who remembers the performances in 1918 at the Châtelet, during the Metropolitan's tour, under Tuccillo and with Antonio Scotti in the title role? Probably not, but perhaps a few who remember Mariano Stabile under Tullio Serafin at the Opéra in 1935.

Well, if you can't do it often at least do it right. So the Opéra called on Tito Gobbi, not only to take the title role but to stage the work, and on Fedra Barbieri to contribute her inimitable Mistress Quickly, and on Carlo Felice Cillario to conduct, and on Rolfo's own Italian libretto (although this did distress some French-firsters who did not see why Maurel's own French libretto could not have been used). And the sets by Franco Zeffirelli, very

good ones, were borrowed from Rome.

But beyond that, the cast was French and necessarily singers unfamiliar with the opera, at least as performers. Gobbi is certainly not the first singer to take care of staging an opera while singing in it. But it is not just a gimmick to escape taking orders from another metteur-en-scène—he really did stage the opera, and it shows.

"They are drinking it in," he said. "They are thirsty for something new. In three weeks of rehearsal we have done very well."

Gobbi was talking during a break in one of the final rehearsals, a week before the first performance, on the practice stage high under the couple of the Palais Garnier.

He was talking about his French colleagues in the cast. And for the better part of three hours there was hardly anything he did not occupy himself with, including helping to move the piano.

The first time through, the Ford, Matteo Manuguerra, sings the phrase, "Ve lo diro," with about the same inflection. "That won't do," Gobbi (once Ford to Stabile's Falstaff) does it himself—the first time with subtle insinuation, then with phony forthrightness. The words don't mean much themselves (roughly "I'll tell you") but they introduce different stages of Ford's plot to son Falstaff into making an ass of himself.

Then, during a break, he heard Gérard Chapuis, the Pistol, practicing the mocking "Amen" of the first scene. The "a" sound is too open to be Italianate, so they work on that for a while. Then, with Cillario and tenor Gérard Duman, it's the phrasing on Fenton's aria in the final scene. Then, during the scene in which Ford and his friends are rummaging

through the house looking for Falstaff while Fenton and Nannetta smooch behind a curtain, he is not quite satisfied with the sound of the kiss that gives the young lovers away. It won't be heard far away, and he kisses the back of his hand—a big juicy smack—and Nannetta (Christiane Eda-Pierre) breaks up, and gets the idea.

"We are just polishing a few details," Gobbi says to a visitor. "It is not very interesting for you, but it is important for us. I don't know about the troubles of the house, that's not my problem. But all the people here have worked very hard. I think we are going to do very well."

And so it is. It is probably a reasonable suspicion that Cillario's leisurely tempos have more to do with accommodating a cast relatively new to the work than to design. But he maintained a good pace, and what the performance lacked in pure sparkle and heady excitement it gained in clarity and room for expression.

And Gobbi and Barbieri were, rightly, cheered at the end. In their first scene together, as Mistress Quickly butters up almost half an hour late, but the orchestra refused to stand up for the applause at the beginning of the final act. So it goes.

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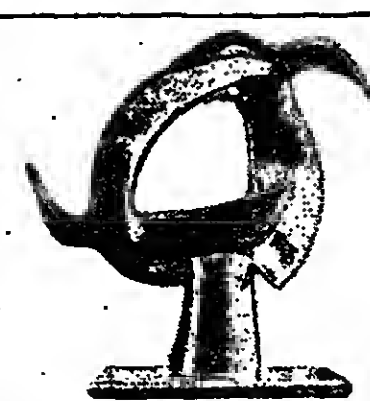
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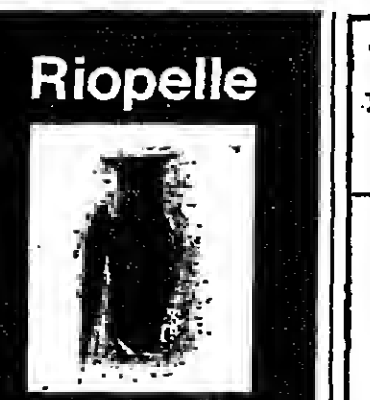
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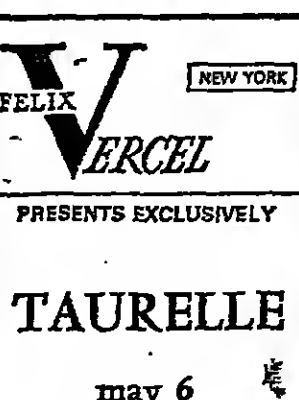
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## Tokyo Stock Prices Up Following Record Fall

OKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—Japanese stock prices closed a higher today, but the gain was up very little of the ground in yesterday's steep decline—sharpest single-day loss ever recorded on the stock exchange.

Yesterday, the index for the principal section of the set fell 30.11 to 2,114.32, its st point of the year. The de- was nearly double the pre- recorded drop, set last Jan- 1. Today, the index moved up 125.61.

## OS Cutting Payroll; Bonn Weeks Report

By Joe Alex Morris

ONN, May 1.—Bernie Cor- n's huge Investors Overseas Ser- vices empire is releasing hundreds employees in Geneva, in West many, and elsewhere to cut n on overhead.

to be move, confirmed by IOS of- in Germany and Geneva, as at a time when IOS stocks are plunged to new lows and German authorities have ed in with a demand for a report. An IOS spokesman ed there was any connection, ver, and said the personnel backs had been planned before stock slide began.

is decided to give exact figures, an IOS official in Munich said no more than 50 of the com- y's 800 administrative person- in Germany would be releas- and others would be trans- fer to new jobs.

"Austerity in Order" n IOS official in Geneva said a several hundred of the 2,100 ployees in the Geneva region their discharge notices y-day.

a certain amount of austerity in order," said an IOS spok- n in Geneva. The administra- budget, planned at \$80 million year, would be sharply reduc- he said. But he could not say this stage whether it would end at \$60 million or \$40 million.

asked whether Mr. Cornfield id be giving up his private air- le, the spokesman said he did think so: "Bernie's airplane is personal expense, not a com- y expense," he pointed out.

Status Report sought n Germany, an IOS official said, a status report demanded by Federal Supervisory Office for nking and Credit Affairs would delivered next Wednesday in elin. A further report on the ance of U.S. holdings would be nded over at the end of May n it is available, he added.

IOS German chief Erich Men- e called to Berlin earlier this er to discuss the sudden drop IOS fund values. The talks are e to be continued next week n Mr. Mende presents his sta- report.

The IOS top command reshuffled management pattern at a two- conference in Geneva last ek. The result was formation of eight-man "crisis" board to eed the whole fund empire, ch includes 18 different funds nded by more than one million ns.

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## 6-Month Loss At Rootes Is Biggest Ever

Chrysler Unit Seeking To Raise \$26.2 Million

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 1 (NYT).—Rootes Motors Ltd., the beleaguered U.K. subsidiary of Chrysler Corp., reported today a record loss for the first six months of its fiscal year and suggested that its loss for the entire year might also be a record.

At the same time, Rootes announced it would be making a rights issue, underwritten by Chrysler, to raise almost \$26.2 million in new capital. In addition, a \$10 million loan by Chrysler for five years has also been arranged.

The name of the company is also to be changed beginning July 1 to Chrysler United Kingdom.

The smallest of Britain's Big Four auto companies, with about 10 percent of the market, Rootes is known for its Hillman, Sunbeam and Humber models.

Industry analysts tonight interpreted today's move as an effort by Chrysler to promote sufficient capital to sustain its ailing subsidiary until the company's popular new fastback model, the Hillman Avenger, pays off. The Avenger, introduced in February, took almost 5 percent of the new car market in March, pushing Rootes's share to almost 12 percent.

The name change drew some initial nationalistic grumblings but was later welcomed as an indication that Chrysler intended to hang onto its U.K. investment.

The reported loss in the six months ended Jan. 31 was \$18 million. This compared with a profit of \$2.5 million in the year-ago period. The company said it had continued to operate during February and March but that an improved position was expected in the last four months of the fiscal year.

The company said in a circular to stockholders that its total loss for the year ended July 31 might be between \$24 million and \$26.2 million. In its 1969 fiscal year, Rootes suffered its record loss of \$25.2 million. A 1968 profit of \$7.3 million was followed by a 1969 profit of \$1.5 million.

All the British auto companies have traveled a bumpy road because of the government's policy of depressing domestic new car sales with high taxes and still installment buying terms to divert production to less-profitable export sales, which nevertheless benefit the balance of payments.

Recurrent labor problems with wildcat strikes in both the auto companies and key suppliers, such as the current four-week strike at Pilkington Glass, have also impeded profits.

Chrysler last month reported a first-quarter loss of \$23.4 million.

The first of the foreign borrowers to be affected, according to banking sources, is Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. The U.S. firm planned to float a \$60 million bond issue (about \$14 million) bond issue next month, the sources said.

Because of the prevailing tight conditions on the capital market, several recent bond issues by foreign firms were not fully subscribed, it was stated.

The \$235 million total of new bond and share issues, foreign and Swiss, placed during the first quarter, was 19 percent less than for the year-ago quarter, Union Bank reported. The \$40 million raised by foreign borrowers was down 55 percent from the 1968 quarter.

**Fed's Credit Expansion Policy Is Continued**  
NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve continued to ease its policy of modest credit expansion in the latest two weeks despite apparent tightness in some important indicators, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the broad measures of financial quantities which the central bank said in mid-April it had decided to give greater relative emphasis—generally continued to display accelerating rates of growth.

The monetary base (the "high-powered" money that the Treasury and the Fed. supply to the economy) averaged \$50.55 billion in the week ended Wednesday. This represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase well above the 2 percent gain in the quarter ended March 18.

**Japanese Reserves Up**  
TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—The Finance Ministry said today that Japan's external reserves at the end of April rose to a record \$3.923 billion, up \$55 million from March.

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## Bethlehem Prices Are Hiked 4.7% On Single Most Important Product

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. yesterday increased the price of flat rolled steel products an average 4.7 percent.

These steels comprise about 35 percent of the industry's total shipments and are used in automobiles, refrigerators and many other consumer items. The move affects the largest single category of finished steel products.

The announcement by the nation's second largest steel maker appeared to have taken the industry by surprise. One competitor said: "Unofficially, I'm gasping. Officially, no comment." U.S. Steel, the largest in the industry, declined comment, as did Republic Steel, the third largest.

The announcement came two days after Bethlehem reported a 34 percent drop in its first-quarter profits from the 1969 quarter despite a 6 percent increase in sales.

The new prices are effective with shipments as of June 1. The company gave no reason for the increase.

The last major increase in these steels was announced in August, 1968, when a 4.8 percent advance was instituted. The automobile industry protested that increase.

Steel price increases in 1969 were broader and steeper than in any year since 1956, with the mills posting price increases on more than 90 percent of their products. The government's wholesale price index for steel mill products rose about 8 percent in 1968, compared with 3.8 percent in 1967.

**U.S. Businessmen Betting On a Long-Term Expansion**  
WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—A survey indicated yesterday that American business, despite increasing indications of a softening economy, is apparently willing to bet on continued long-term expansion.

McGraw-Hill's annual survey of corporate capital spending plans projects a steady growth in this sector from 1970 through 1973.

On the other hand, an economic report issued by the Commerce Department showed that manufacturers' attempts to scale down their inventories to cope with declining orders may take longer than had been predicted.

Manufacturers' stocks rose in March while shipments declined, producing the highest monthly stock-price rise since October, 1967, the height of the minirecession.

According to the standard economic theory, substantial backlogs overhang the market, causing production cutbacks until the excess inventories are worked off.

See 9C Increase

McGraw-Hill predicted 1970 capital spending would increase 9 percent while an earlier Commerce Department report had predicted a 10.6 percent gain.

But Douglas Greenwald, McGraw-Hill's chief economist, said the rising level of capital spending by the nation's largest group of the nation's leading business forecasters predicted yesterday, with little likelihood of significant relief from inflation by the end of the year.

At the same time, a high official of one of the country's largest mutual fund complexes warned of a renewed tightening of monetary policy later this year, thus posing the possibility that sharply higher federal borrowing requirements might be imposed on Wall Street.

"Just as the market's absorptive ability is being squeezed down again,"

Speaking at the 12th annual forecasting conference of the American Statistical Association, Daniel S. Ahern, vice-president of Wellington Management Co. (and a key Treasury official in the Kennedy administration), said there was a "real possibility" that the administration or the Federal Reserve would in such circumstances seek to supplement "orthodox restraint" with a "package of direct controls on the flow of credit and capital."

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, rejected such suggestion by implication at least. In a long discussion of the administration's basic economic philosophy, he said that the "premier principle" was "maximum reliance on the market mechanism."

Mr. Passer, in the most explicit acceptance yet by a high administration official of the idea of Milton Friedman, the economist of the University of Chicago, said that "in monetary policy, the rule is to achieve a generally steady and moderate growth in the money supply year after year."

**French Reserves Gain**  
PARIS, May 1.—France's gold and foreign currency reserves rose 292 million francs (\$70.5 million) in April after repayment of short-term debts of 1,727 billion francs (\$411 million), the Finance Ministry reported yesterday. Total reserves now total 23.38 billion francs (\$4.08 billion).

Current record high U.S. interest rates "have already passed their peak," he said. But he said he could not predict a substantial decline in world interest rates at this time.

Nothing widespread inflationary fever in industrialized nations, he indicated, central banks may have to raise interest rates even higher "at least in the short run" to try to check the price spiral.

Interest rate declines here could have an adverse effect on the U.S. balance of payments, he noted, because the large inflow of foreign capital attracted by last year's record high rates will probably not be repeated.

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## Wall Street Rides Out Early Storm

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, tending a bit lower in dull trading today, reacted with surprising calm to last night's announcement by President Nixon that the United States had sent combat troops into Cambodia.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 733.63 with a setback of 2.44. At 11 a.m., the indicator was down 5.20, but a recovery got under way by noon. Yesterday, the Dow lost 1.32 points.

During the afternoon, in fact, the NYSE composite index actually showed a token gain before finishing .07 point lower at 44.75. Losses held a 702 to 559 advantage over gains at the close. Standard & Poor's lost 0.08 to 81.44.

"The market's action reflects the over-sold condition of stock prices," declared one broker. "Investors appeared in no hurry to act today and the situation in Cambodia may become somewhat clarified over the weekend."

The term "over-sold" implies a technical condition wherein stock prices undergo a prolonged reversal that, in itself, tends to create a certain resilience within the market. The Dow indicator, for example, dropped nearly 50 points during April. Also, prior to last Wednesday's rally, declines had outnumbered advancing issues for 18 straight trading days on the Big Board.

Volume Is Low  
Low volume was a tip-off to the investing public's apathy. It totaled 8.29 million shares, the lowest turnover in nearly two weeks, and at no time during the day did "scare selling" become evident. Even in the first hour, only 2.28 million shares changed hands.

A number of defense and aerospace issues, a group that has been badly mauled in the market over the last two years, posted fractional gains. These gainers included United Aircraft, Boeing, Lockheed, Grumman and McDonnell Douglas. General Dynamics rose 1/8 to 22 3/4.

Several glamour stocks, however, took a tumble in active trading. The biggest loser was Polaroid, down 7 1/4 to 77, as the session's most heavily traded issue.

Polaroid, trading at its lowest price since late 1966, bore the brunt of some selling by institutions, brokers stated. Eastman Kodak, another giant company, reportedly fielded in a move that could spell major competition for Polaroid.

Telex, the second most active issue, continued to decline. It slipped 1 1/2 to 99 1/2 after losing 3 1/2 in the previous session.

Fairchild Camera dropped 5 1/2 to 63 1/4, after setting a new yearly low at 52 1/2. The company indicated in its caution about second-quarter results and noted that growing signs of softness in the economy might upset its projections for sales and earnings.

Another big loser on the active roster was Memorex, down 5.0 to 79 1/2. Both Memorex and Telex are computer-equipment companies. IBM, selling ex-dividend by \$1.20 a share, was unchanged at 296 3/4. American Telephone, ending at 47 7/8, also finished without change. General Motors added 1/2 to \$9 7/8.

Blue-chip stocks losing a point or more included Swift, Woolworth, Owens-Illinois, Johns-Manville and Procter & Gamble.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices opened and closed lower despite a brief swing on the plus side in light trading.

**Loss at Jones & Laughlin Increased 5-Fold in Quarter**  
PITTSBURGH, May 1 (NYT).—William J. Stephens, chairman and chief executive officer of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., reported yesterday a loss of \$97,000 in the first quarter.

This was more than five times the deficit of \$185,000 in the fourth quarter of last year. In the first three months of 1969, J & L, the nation's sixth largest steel producer, had shown a profit of \$7.7 million, or 48 cents a share.

Sales in the latest quarter were \$285.87 million, an advance from \$258.33 million in the comparable 1968 period, following roughly the pattern of the rest of the industry of rising sales and worsening after-tax earnings.

A decision on common-stock dividends was deferred until May 21. The firm had been paying 33.75 cents a share every quarter since 1968.

Officials of Ling-Temco-Vought Inc. had no comment on the decline.

**Business Rate By Year-End Seen Higher**  
By H. Erich Heinemann  
NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—Business activity should accelerate sharply toward the end of the year, a group of the nation's leading business forecasters predicted yesterday, with little likelihood of significant relief from inflation by the end of the year.

At the same time, a high official of one of the country's largest mutual fund complexes warned of a renewed tightening of monetary policy later this year, thus posing the possibility that sharply higher federal borrowing requirements might be imposed on Wall Street.

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**ORDRE DU JOUR**  
1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.  
2) Présentation et approbation du Bilan et du Compte de Profits et Pertes au 31 mars 1970.  
3) Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes.  
4) Nominations statutaires.  
5) Divers.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Last, Chg. in 100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

(Continued from Page 10.)

1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	9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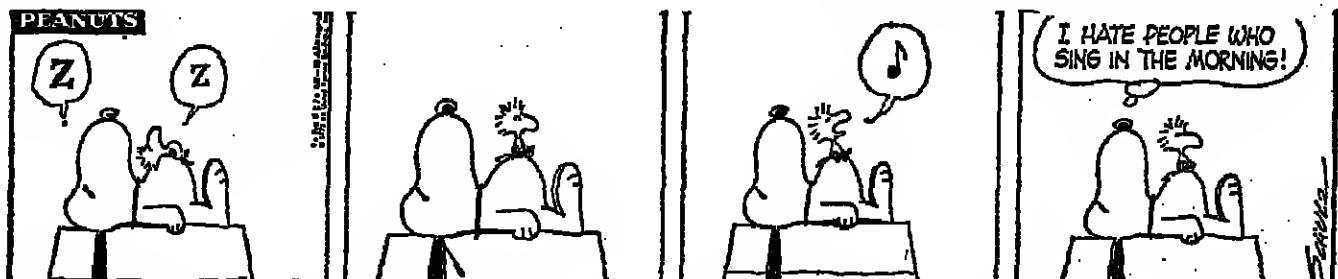
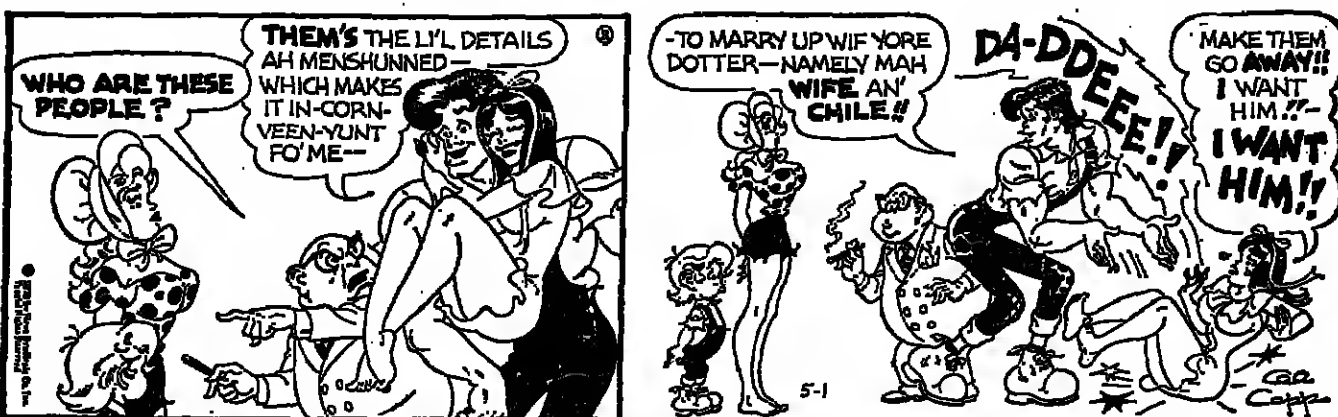


**UNITED GROWTH FUND**

**LONG-TERM,  
STABLE GROWTH  
THROUGH REAL ESTATE**



## PEANUTS

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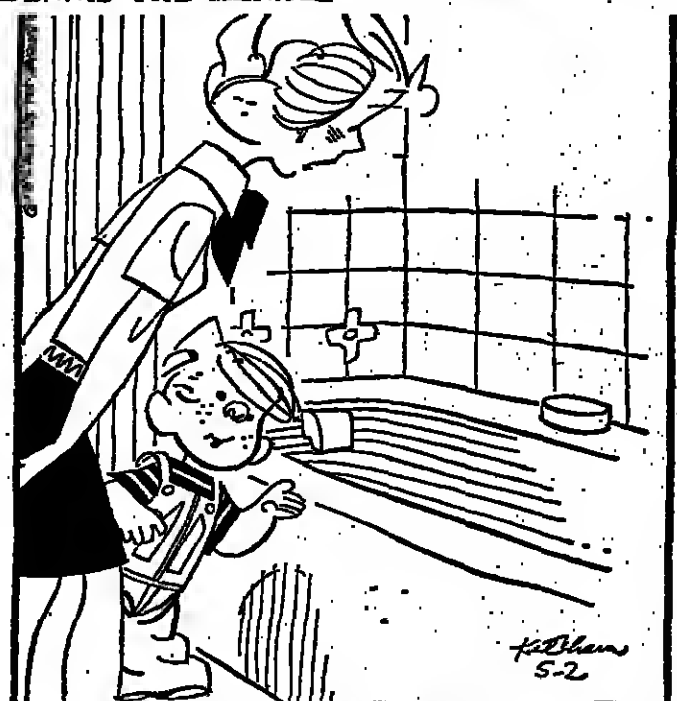
10



## BLONDIE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



# JUMBLE:

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to  
form four ordinary words.

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Word Whizzes Curriculum

**SYKAH**

**RALOPP**

**WHACES**

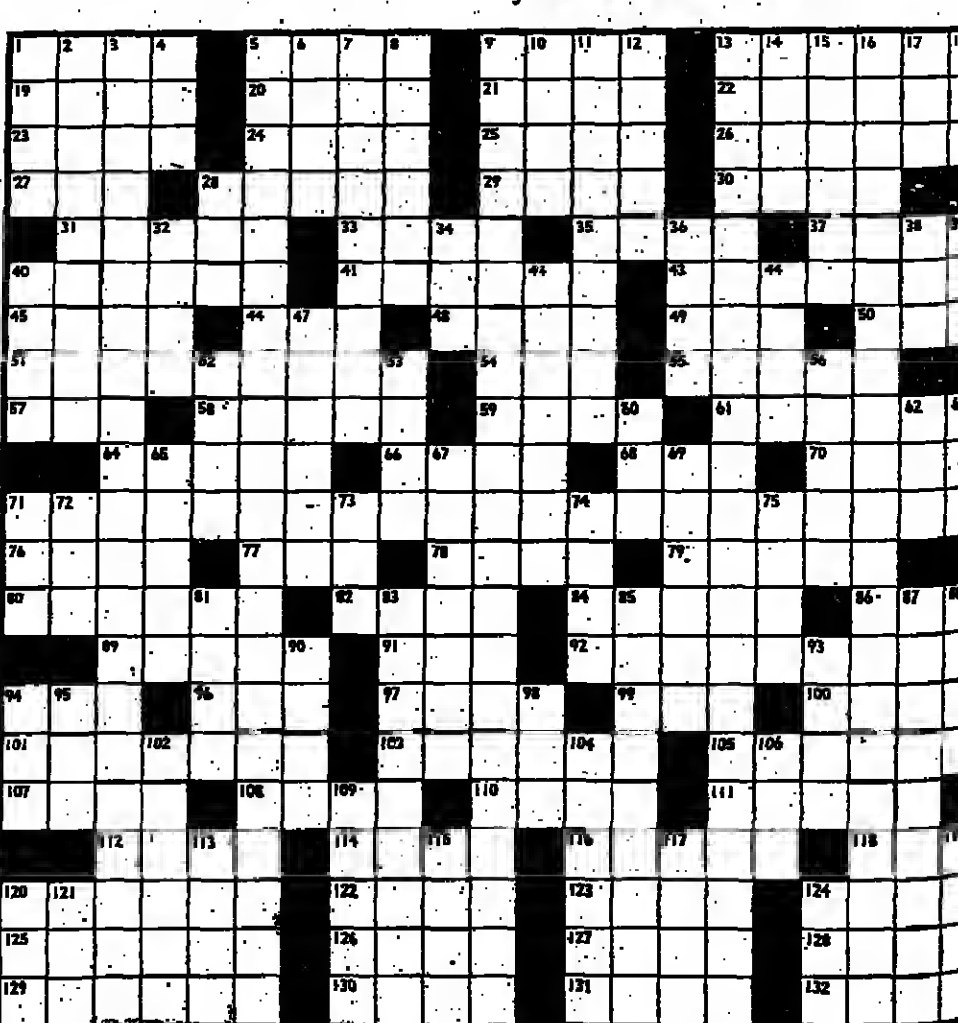
[illegible]

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: **STOIC VISION**  
 Answer: *The Kleptomaniac restaurant—THE*

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**MERRY MONTH—By Barbara H. Lewis**

[illegible]

DOWNS		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
8	Springtime words of Chaucer	18	Lentils: Abbe.	28	Black stuff	38	Black stuff	48	Exalted
10	Kohl	20	Sea call	30	Black	40	Knackpore, to	50	SA. member?
12	Rebel	22	Mortgage	32	Descendants	42	Knack: Fr.	52	Fr. program
14	Rebels of Cyrus, the Great	24	Between the	34	Order of voo	44	Man	54	Paris subway
16	Rebecca on Atlas	26	Related	36	Myson nison	46	Order of voo plants	56	Paris subway
18	Fin March, July	28	Goose sign	38	Drum: Lat.	48	Order of voo plants	58	Paris subway
20	Order: Mar.	30	Wallace	40	Fr. delectation	50	Order of voo plants	60	Paris subway
22	Order: Mar.	32	Discreet	42	Drum: Lat.	52	Order of voo plants	62	Paris subway
24	Order: Mar.	34	Discreet	44	Drum: Lat.	54	Order of voo plants	64	Paris subway
26	Order: Mar.	36	Discreet	46	Drum: Lat.	56	Order of voo plants	66	Paris subway
28	Order: Mar.	38	Discreet	48	Drum: Lat.	58	Order of voo plants	68	Paris subway
30	Order: Mar.	40	Discreet	50	Drum: Lat.	60	Order of voo plants	70	Paris subway
32	Order: Mar.	42	Discreet	52	Drum: Lat.	62	Order of voo plants	72	Paris subway
34	Order: Mar.	44	Discreet	54	Drum: Lat.	64	Order of voo plants	74	Paris subway
36	Order: Mar.	46	Discreet	56	Drum: Lat.	66	Order of voo plants	76	Paris subway
38	Order: Mar.	48	Discreet	58	Drum: Lat.	68	Order of voo plants	78	Paris subway
40	Order: Mar.	50	Discreet	60	Drum: Lat.	70	Order of voo plants	80	Paris subway
42	Order: Mar.	52	Discreet	62	Drum: Lat.	72	Order of voo plants	82	Paris subway
44	Order: Mar.	54	Discreet	64	Drum: Lat.	74	Order of voo plants	84	Paris subway
46	Order: Mar.	56	Discreet	66	Drum: Lat.	76	Order of voo plants	86	Paris subway
48	Order: Mar.	58	Discreet	68	Drum: Lat.	78	Order of voo plants	88	Paris subway
50	Order: Mar.	60	Discreet	70	Drum: Lat.	80	Order of voo plants	90	Paris subway
52	Order: Mar.	62	Discreet	72	Drum: Lat.	82	Order of voo plants	92	Paris subway
54	Order: Mar.	64	Discreet	74	Drum: Lat.	84	Order of voo plants	94	Paris subway
56	Order: Mar.	66	Discreet	76	Drum: Lat.	86	Order of voo plants	96	Paris subway
58	Order: Mar.	68	Discreet	78	Drum: Lat.	88	Order of voo plants	98	Paris subway
60	Order: Mar.	70	Discreet	80	Drum: Lat.	90	Order of voo plants	100	Paris subway







